

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## Reviews of the World.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE SITUATION IN BOHEMIA.

J. LIPPERT.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Die Nation, Berlin, September.*

THE key to a proper comprehension of the situation in Bohemia is the character and programme of the national parties. The dominant party is now as ever the "Feudal Nobility"; a nobility only in part of Bohemian descent, many of its members tracing their origin to some one of those military adventurers from all parts of Europe, who, in an earlier age, especially during the period of the counter-Reformation, were as plentiful in Bohemia as blackberries. The German readily adapts himself to the conditions of his new environment, and no section of the feudal nobility is more pronouncedly Bohemian than that which springs from German stock. By community of pursuit, its members can more readily fraternize with the nobility of mixed race than with the Germans of Bohemia who are of burgher or peasant stock. There was a time, it is true, in which the German Empire, as represented by the Court of Vienna, was to the Bohemian noble also the great centre of dignity: his highest ambition was to be included in the ranks of its Reichs-Grafen, Freiherren, and Fürsten. Now this is all changed and, paradoxical as it may seem, the birth of a German national consciousness, and still more directly, the severance of Germany and Austria, are contributory causes. Of course, no one thinks of renouncing the honors won from Germany; but partly in consequence of the separation and partly through the distinctively national consciousness of the German nobility, the old avenues of access to Imperial honors were closed to them. Their object now was to hold what they had, and to this end they organized a specific Bohemian nobility, whose members, nevertheless, trace their origin to French, Saxon, Italian, Flemish, Spanish, Irish, and other nationalities. One might have thought that the more natural course would have been the organization of an Austrian corps. In fact, this idea found expression in the group of nobility represented under the name of "Auersperg," which entered into political alliance with the liberal German element of Hither Austria on the basis of the Schmerling Constitution. The Austrian social organization, however, proved a bar to any lasting success.

Even the first-named group has not yet reached its goal, but it is in sight. Its aim is the promotion of a Separatist-Federalist programme along with a faultless devotion to the Crown. This programme, too, as far as it is possible to say so of a programme, has, to a certain extent, the approval of the present Government. The problem includes, it is true, the revival of "Bohemian States-rights" and of the coronation of the Em-

peror of Austria as King of Bohemia. The leading Czechish Folks-Party does not aim at the disintegration of the Empire; it claims, on the contrary, that its aspirations are in perfect accord with Austrian unity.

The proposed measure commends itself in more than one point to the consideration of the Austrian Government; the nobles entrusted with all the important posts of the Administration will constitute a powerful bulwark against the growing claims of popular representation. Another favorable point is the essential diversity of conditions in the several Austrian nationalities, a diversity with which the Federal idea is in perfect consonance. Moreover, although it is an Aristocratic and Conservative movement it cannot well fail to attract the advanced Liberal element to it, and it is quite conceivable that national autonomy may contribute materially to the development of the greatness of the Empire.

And so, in fact, a part of the Federalist programme is silently realizing itself, and the partition wall between administrative and political autonomy is perhaps not impregnable. Only one condition is unfavorable to the advance, in this direction, of the Federalistic programme, the fact namely, that the Czechish people in their adoption of Radical tactics have withdrawn from the Feudal Party. That element, indeed, opposes it far more fiercely than the German Party, but naturally every effort is made to conceal the breach.

An Aristocratic Party is essentially incapable of being a National Party. That the Feudal Party could not ally itself to the Constitutional Party, with its German and Ultra-Liberal elements, and their centralizing tendencies, goes equally without saying. All the more, was it driven to seek alliance with the specifically Czechish group. Apart from a few nobles of distinctive Czechish family, who piously fostered the Bohemian language, the general aim of the Nobles has been maintenance of both German and Bohemian as the official languages of the country. If they had succeeded in this aim, the political struggle would not have assumed the character of a national one, and it might have been possible to have won over the German-Bohemian people, or a section of them, to the Federalistic programme, although it would have been opposed by the distinctively German element as antagonistic to self-preservation in as far as the Feudal programme might seem to imply a triumph of the Slavic element in Bohemia and Austria. The Federal Party, however, still believes that the essential feature of its programme—the restoration of Bohemian State-rights—would not be practicable without the coöperation of the German element. This, too, distinguishes it from the Czechish Party, which looks to the restoration of Bohemian State-rights for a complete triumph over the German element.

Between this party of the Nobles and the national Old Czechish Party of the citizen class there is a considerable antagonism of social interests; still the dividing membrane is not so strong but that by continued intercourse, community of sentiment might be reached by the action of the known law of exosmose and endosmose. The party of the Nobles, in its effort at negation of all national distinctions, would tend to absorption in the national Czechish Party, while the Old Czechs, animated by the one idea of the restoration of a national literature, and the total elimination of the German element, have adopted both the programme and the diplomatic tactics of the nobles.

The compromise of 1890, in which the Nobles surrendered their ideal of the ubiquisation (the official recognition of both

languages is intended) of the Kingdom as impracticable, substituted for it the German demand for an administrative recognition of each language in adjustment to local requirements, a course facilitated by the fact that the two races hold themselves aloof from each other. It was an enormous concession for the Nobles to make; but it was compulsory, and left room to hope that it would remove the mistrust with which the German Party regarded the effort for national autonomy, which, according to the Old Czechish programme, threatened their continued national existence.

The Old Czechs, however, in assenting to this programme placed in the hands of the then numerically insignificant party of Young Czechs, a spear with which they might readily vault out of the saddle of their instructions. These Young Czechs have now formulated an ideal of Bohemian nationality, which involves complete independence of Austria, emancipation from all Germanization within, from the Triple Alliance without, and above all from the taxation by which Bohemia now contributes to the support of the Empire. The programme includes the absorption of Moravia and Silesia in the new State which would give them a Czechish majority and enable them to Czechicize the German element, with total exclusion of its language from official correspondence and school instruction. They used the compromise programme as far as it served their purposes, and from the vantage ground thus secured they sprang to the logical programme of complete independence; and by means of well-planned agitation they soon won over almost the whole Czechish people to their side. They became the sole representatives of Bohemian independence, and it looks as if they would not again readily release their hold of the helm. There remains, however, a deep undercurrent of Social-Democracy and a peculiar Agrarian Socialism which it is now the effort of the Young Czechs to absorb. In this state of affairs the party of the Nobles withdrew their programme as unattainable while the remainder of the Old Czechish Party went over, with some distinguished exceptions, to the Young Czechish Party.

How this party comported itself in the last session of the Landtag, when the Bill for the establishment of a judicial circle in the German Trautenau was laid before the House, is matter of history. It was generally expected that the Government would at once come to the support of the German Party, which has always shown itself loyal to the Crown. These hopes were not realized. The "strong Administration" had not the strength, and no wonder! The Government seeks its support in the party of the Nobles, and could take no action except in consonance with its wishes, and this party is naturally guided by considerations of its own interests. German and Czech are now at open war, and the party of the Nobles holds the balance of power. No one of the three groups can carry through any legislative measure except in alliance with a second group. The German element is always ready to compromise with the nobility, but will cement no firm alliance, while the latter tries to convince itself that the Young Czechs are only the Old Czechs in a state of fermentation which will work itself out, and the foaming "must" become good wine. Already the Young and Old Czechs are united in the matter of the propagation of Czechism in German districts, and the progress already made suggests the possibility that the measure will ultimately effect a solution of the language and national problems. We need not be surprised, therefore, if the Nobles while lashing the Young Czechs vigorously, are doing it in the spirit of a considerate father with a disobedient son, who he hopes will have more sense by-and-by under wholesome discipline. It is true the two parties are opposed, but the strife is like that of two brothers who meet in a foreign land where the elder recognizes the younger, without being recognized in turn, and simply seeks to defend himself until the utterance of the right password shall disarm them both.

The end is, however, not yet; the Young Czechs have roused themselves to a state of excitement which will not be readily allayed. That the Germans will ever achieve their aims is outside all reasonable possibility, but equally may it be said that no measure or compromise can be successful which does not accord to the German element that measure of influence and consideration which its numbers and importance justly entitle it to.

## THE AFFAIRS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

J. CRUCHON.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in *Annales de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, July to October.*

THOSE who still think that diplomatic questions are sometimes definitely settled, hoped that last year we would hear the last of the Newfoundland difficulty. Even a slight perusal of the newspapers and English correspondence sufficed to destroy this illusion. The question of the French Shore is always open, and the politicians of Saint John's do not wish it to be forgotten. They think it a question worthy of occupying the diplomacy of two great Nations, for an indefinite length of time, and that it is especially good for their own particular interests. This interminable quarrel has this peculiar characteristic, that between the two contracting parties there stands, to prevent any practical solution, a third agent: Newfoundland. England and France may work laboriously for a settlement of the question. Every time that negotiations are on the point of being concluded, the Colony interferes and stops further progress. It can do so without danger.

Like most of the British colonies, Newfoundland is in possession of its autonomy. In 1825 the first step in that direction was taken, by adding a local Council to the English Governor. In 1832, the Island was granted a Parliament; in 1854, the last step was taken and self-government was obtained. At the present time, executive power is exercised by a responsible Ministry, presided over by a Premier, like that of the mother-country. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament composed of two Chambers: one, the House of Assembly with thirty-seven members elected by universal suffrage; the other, the Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown. It is, in a word, Parliamentary Government. Nothing in it is lacking, not even frequent changes of Ministry. The mother-country preserves a right of legislative veto and control through the Governor.

Since 1854, Newfoundland has used its autonomy to prevent all Franco-English understanding on the subject of the fisheries. It has held on to its notions with a tenacity and persistence quite remarkable. It does not mean to give up its systematic opposition to all arrangement of the matter, until the day when France and England, renouncing as the basis of their negotiations the Treaties of Utrecht, of Versailles, and the others, shall wipe out of existence these diplomatic monuments and consent to build a new edifice on new foundations. On what foundations? They do not say what precisely. It is easy, however, to imagine that in the mind of the Cabinet of Saint John's the point of departure of all useful negotiations will be the putting the French out of the Island. In truth, we may imagine, without too much improbability, that the Government of the Queen would contrive to become resigned to such an extremity.

Things are going on now under the Provisory Act of 1890, which was voted by the Legislature of Newfoundland. That Law, however, by its terms, ends with the year 1893. After this year what will happen no one knows. The three years which have elapsed since the passage of this Act have been filled with efforts to settle the difficulty. In few years have there been more conferences and more frequent exchange of diplomatic notes than in the last twelve months, but no year has been more empty of results. We find ourselves exactly at the same point we were in the month of May, 1891, when the British Parliament declared itself ready to sustain the Government in all measures necessary to assure the execution of treaties and arrangements signed with France. The provisional *modus vivendi* is still in force. The Knutsford Bill, introduced into the House of Lords in April, 1891, remains in suspense. And in order to make complete all the features of the *statu quo*, the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council



of the Queen has rendered judgment in the Bard affair, recognizing, as in previous cases, the competency of the Newfoundland Court to adjudicate in such a matter, affirming the decision of that Court and rejecting the appeal of the commandant of the English naval station, Sir B. Walker.

Thus, on every point, the question remains open. On no point has there been any settlement, thanks to the course of proceeding followed by the British Government. In the meantime, the arbitrators who were appointed, await a summons to meet again and deliver their decision. They can wait yet a long time. Their reunion will not be indispensable. The fishermen themselves are preparing a very simple solution of the question, and, thanks to them, the disappearance of the lobster from the shores of Newfoundland is only a matter of days. Doubtless, at the same time with the disappearance of the lobster the fishermen will disappear also, and the fight will cease for lack of combatants.

#### PROTECTIVE TARIFF LAWS AND THE COMMERCE CLAUSE.

CONRAD RENO.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*American Law Review, St. Louis, August.*

THE view that the Protective Tariff Laws are unconstitutional seems unsound. Admitting for the sake of argument that the Tariff is a tax, and that a tax for protection can be justified, neither under the power, "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," nor under the "general-welfare" clause, it is still submitted that a Protective Tariff Law is constitutional, under the provision giving Congress the power to "regulate commerce with foreign Nations."

This was the opinion of Benjamin Franklin, of President Madison, and of Daniel Webster, and it has recently been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

That to tax foreign commerce is one mode of regulating it, seems to follow from the decision in the Head-Money cases. These cases involved the constitutionality of the Act of Congress, of August 3, 1882, entitled, "An Act to Regulate Immigration," which imposed upon steamship companies a tax of fifty cents a head for every foreign passenger brought into the United States from any foreign country. Several steamship companies refused to pay this tax on the ground, among others, that the Act of Congress was an unconstitutional exercise of the taxing power. The Statute was not passed for the purpose of raising revenue, but to restrict immigration, and to assist the poor and helpless immigrant; and the first section expressly provides that "The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this Act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this Act into effect."

The Court held, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Miller, that the Statute was a valid exercise of the power to regulate foreign commerce, and was constitutional and binding.

That to tax commerce is one mode of regulating it, appears also from the later case of *Pickard v. Pullman Car Co.*, in which the Court says: "The decisions in the various cases in this Court on the subject of a tax by a State on the bringing in of passengers from foreign countries . . . show it to be a settled matter that, to tax the transit of passengers from foreign countries or between the States is to regulate commerce."

Of course, the same principle applies to the regulation of foreign or inter-State commerce in commodities as to its regulation in passengers. The States have not the power to tax or

to regulate such commerce, because Congress has the exclusive power under the commerce clause.

*Loan Association v. Topeka*, which is strongly relied upon by those who believe that Protective Tariff Laws are unconstitutional, is perfectly consistent with the view herein maintained. That was an action brought on some bonds issued by the City of Topeka, under an Act of the Legislature of Kansas, authorizing the City of Topeka to issue bonds "to encourage the establishment of manufactories and such other enterprises as may tend to develop and improve said city." Accordingly, the city issued the bonds on which action was brought, as a donation, to encourage the King Wrought-Iron Bridge Manufacturing and Iron-Works Company to locate its workshops in that city.

The Supreme Court, affirming the judgment in the Court below, declared that the bonds could not be collected, on the ground that the city, being obliged to raise the money by taxation, and the tax being for a private and not for a public purpose, it was an unconstitutional exercise of the taxing power, and beyond the power of a State Legislature. It was not held or even intimated that the National Legislature or Congress has not the power to impose a tax or tariff for the purpose of protecting home manufactures.

The argument, based upon the *Loan-Association Case*, that Congress has not the power to enact Protective Tariff Laws because the States have not that power, is clearly fallacious.

If Congress has the Constitutional power to enact a Protective Tariff System, the question of the wisdom or expediency of such legislation is a political question, to be determined by Congress when the question of exigency arises, and is not a judicial question to be afterwards passed upon by the Courts. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall in the great case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*: "Where the law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects intrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative grounds."

The preceding discussion seems to establish the following propositions:—

1. To tax foreign commerce is one mode of regulating it.
2. The States cannot tax foreign commerce.
3. The fact that the States cannot tax foreign commerce is not an argument against it, but rather in favor of the power of Congress to tax it.
4. Under the power to regulate foreign commerce, Congress has power to tax it.
5. Having the power to tax foreign commerce, the purpose or amount of the tax is a political question for Congress to decide, and is not a judicial question for the Courts to determine.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### THE TEACHINGS OF THE LABOR COMMISSION.

C. H. D'E. LEPPINGTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Contemporary Review, London, September.*

NOW that the Labor Commission is approaching the completion of its task, so far as the collection of evidence is concerned, and while the facts it has elicited are still fresh in our memories, the fitting moment seems to have arrived for threshing out whatever lessons these facts may contain.

The utterances of the representative workmen examined before the Commission accord fully with the observation so frequently made of late years, that the working classes, now that they command a majority on the electoral roll of the country, have none of that aversion to State intervention which

characterized the middle class during its short term of power between the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867.

At the same time the evidence given before the Commission exposes afresh the wide differences in opinions and aims which exist among the workmen, and which have already asserted themselves at the last two or three Congresses. There are the Old Unionists and at least two shades of New Unionists, to say nothing of the majority of the laboring class who are not Unionists at all. The two great schools of Unionism are fed from very distinct sections of the working classes and it is instructive to mark the differences which distinguish them. The strength of the Old Unionists lies in the shrewd pitmen, ironworkers, and factory-operatives of the North and the Midlands, who have long since made their associations strong enough to command the respect of their employers. In some cases, the trades are so strongly organized that the Unions possess a practical monopoly of labor. It is a significant fact that it is in these very trades that the relations between masters and men seem most amicable. Unionism has been long established, a generation of masters has grown accustomed to it, while the workmen have learned something of the limitations of its power. Hence we are struck with the moderation of both masters and men in giving evidence.

While the Old Unionists are composed of the more prosperous classes of workmen, the New Unionists are fed from the ranks of the unskilled, the underpaid, and the irregularly employed. This New Unionism, which aims at being the motive power of which the State organization is to be the machine, is the product of the consciousness of political strength newly gained, acting on a deep-rooted sense of poverty, uncertainty, and individual helplessness against the tide of competition.

Hence it comes to pass that while the Old Trades-Unionist element among the witnesses confines itself to demanding more efficient inspection, an extension of employers' liability for accidents and, to an extent, compulsory arbitration, the New Unionism puts forward claims of a much more striking character. A working-day of eight hours is of course one of them. And women workers are so hard to organize that their spokeswoman desired State regulation of wages as well as of hours.

The evidence given before the Commission completely dispels the fallacious assumption that the labor interest is one solid phalanx.

If the workmen are not at one among themselves, so neither are the masters, especially in the attitude they assume towards Trades-Unionism. They may be divided into three grades: the amicable, the passive, and the hostile. It is chiefly among trades where the old type of Unionism is dominant that relations are most friendly. Here, the employers have learned the practical convenience of treating with one thoroughly representative body instead of with isolated fragments of the workmen. Far otherwise is it with the employers whose workmen throng the ranks of the New Unionism. The two sides regard each other with ill-disguised or openly-avowed hostility. The wide-reaching aims avowed by the adherents of the New Unionism, are chiefly answerable for this mistrust and resentment of the employers. The Old Unionism modestly restricting itself to improving the lot of the rank and file of the army of industry accepts the present industrial order and its existing relations. The New Unionism, openly and avowedly, strives after a reconstitution of that army whose chiefs and subalterns can hardly be expected to await with resignation their sentence of degradation at the convenience of those they have so long been accustomed to command.

A certain amount of antagonism between employers and Trade-Unions is inevitable. The prime end for which they all exist is, and must continue to be, the defense of the claims of labor against the employer. Still the Unionists claim that they admit only men of average efficiency, and the statement is confirmed by impartial authority.

Now, if Unionists would go a step further and guarantee the character and efficiency of their members, would not the sentiment of the great mass of employers toward the system undergo a sudden transformation, although the Unionists might continue ever so vigilant over their own interests and insistent upon securing a good price for their members' labor? Some Unions do so already. They undertake to make good any loss to employers caused by the dishonesty of the workmen who belong to the society. This is a practical application of the maxim *do ut des*.

This question is fast ceasing to be the exclusive concern of masters and men. Just at this moment the current is setting in strong for State intervention at any and every point where a grievance can be suspected. The cry from the working-classes is not the only cry, but it is the loudest. They do not realize, or are, perhaps, indifferent to the grave disadvantages which must accompany the extension of legislative control beyond the point of rendering those acts penal which combine moral turpitude with injury to others. An enactment has this defect as compared with the execution of an arrangement voluntarily agreed upon. Its operation may or may not be beneficial in the majority of cases which come within its purview, but, once passed by the Legislature, it must be enforced, not because it is beneficial, but because it is law; and there must be some cases in which it works injuriously. Hence, there is a tendency to condone breaches of the law, and the result to the community is demoralization.

State action, when resorted to at all in the interests of industry and commerce, ought to be taken in the interests of the whole community, not of a class—and the wage-earners, though estimated at two-thirds of the whole population, are but a class after all. One interest we all have in common, viz., our advantage as consumers. Here, then, is the interest which the State may most legitimately devote its powers to advance.

#### THE FUTURE OF SOCIETY.

N. ARLING.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Westminster Review, London, September.*

WE think it will be admitted that, if not the first, women have come to be the chief moulders of "Society," and that by them and for them it mainly exists; and we feel sure that we shall not be contradicted if we lay some of its shortcomings to their charge, and say that its frivolity and changeableness are the outcome of feminine impulsiveness, vanity, and love of display. Women, as well as men, require both interest and power, and those who find and are contented with them in the sanctuary of home are rare exceptions, hardly even to be found in the middle and lower classes, where, formerly, lack of means to procure enjoyment and change of scene rendered them most common. Interest of profession having been denied women of the upper classes, where even the bringing up of children has always been in the hand of nurses and governesses, they took up the only *rôle* which was to their hand and suited to their superficial training, viz., the art of pleasing and entertaining, and the consequent display of personal charms, conversation, and accomplishments. "Society" has become the great battlefield on which the fair sex concentrates all its attention for the subjugation of men; here, at least, women can exercise some power over their despots, if only transitory; and here the forces of beauty assemble under the generalship of skilled matrons, whose tactics are those of old campaigners.

Men acknowledge this law of Society's being, and, with eyes too often closed, rush on the field. Weary of the sordid cares of money-making, or the sameness of spending, they seek amusement and excitement; but their overworked or neglected brains require the bait held up in the way of pleasure



to be glittering, light, easy to follow, new, as far nowadays as the money-creed will allow, or dull, if superlatively costly.

Young people educated on their fathers' gains, and springing from them as Minerva from the head of Jove, armed at all points, into a world where they are able at once to hold their own, trouble themselves little in their independence about the source from which they have emanated, or in the full-blown wisdom, innocent of budding, which disregards experience, and eclipses old-fashioned methods—if they do not set themselves in opposition to the authors of their being, they patronize them from the heights they have attained, albeit by means of those they ungratefully despise. Society accepts these complacent and hall-marked interlopers, and with them suffers their elderly relatives to slip in, but reserves for the former her sweetest smiles, and regales herself with scant politeness on plunder of the latter.

Society generally has hitherto looked askance at the movement that has taken by storm the gates of learning, and at those women who have led the van in their sex's progress. Those now in her midst who have hidden their leanings in this direction must have the courage of their convictions, and hold out the right hand of fellowship to the members of their sex who, from a dislike of contempt, patronage, or a feeling of incompatibility of pursuit and aim, as well as lack of the golden key, have held aloof from the whirl of frivolity. In the courts where money has long reigned supreme, the nucleus of a new order, founded on worth, high-mindedness, and good fellowship shall then hold its own and make way. Too long has Society, money-ridden, read Nature's law backwards, in trying to reduce its heterogeneous elements to a homogeneous mass, and the interposition of new forces will start that segregation which is a sign of healthy life. Doubtless, in the process, a large mass of frivolity will drift together and fall to the bottom, but it is better the stream should be cleansed than the vicious considered, who now contaminate Society far more than they are restrained by her dictum. Money has, by its leveling tendency, paved the way for the recognition of the equality of worth. We do not believe that many will regret it, if with the past ages of Chivalry, of Puritanism, of Foppery, the age of Snobbism should soon lie. Are not they wearying of its arrogance, its bad manners, and its low moral tone? Is there not a desire for something to take its place, and if it is Society's rôle to follow the phase of her age, is not that light of sympathy, consideration, and philanthropy, which has redeemed this century from its failings, already gilding the edge of her restless sea?

Women, if they are to carry weight in this new ordering must start with a basis of self-respect, and must no longer allow themselves to be the toys and dupes of men; they must not let the voices of a pessimism, not yet lived down, daunt their courage, giving tongue to fears, "that an assumption of equality with men will unsex them, and that strong-mindedness will take the place of grace and modesty; that scant politeness will be eked out by men to those who are self-sufficient, and that the undignified scramble of the sexes in general will make Society's plesance a bear-garden." This threat has daunted many, but let women examine the scarecrow set up to warn them off that tree of freedom and knowledge, which, unlike the temptation of Eden, has held out fruit freely to the one-half the human race, while it has refused it, under penalty, to the other.

Do women still believe in that forced chivalry which insists on their weakness that it may be protective, their feeble-mindedness that its fabricator's superiority may be tacitly acknowledged, their helplessness that its bestower may appropriate gratitude? May those who do awake, realize that this is the caricature of true chivalry, bearing the same relation to the real as the mock heroics of the Eighteenth Century did to the religiously-sown chivalry of the Middle Ages. True chivalry, born of respect for its object, will be quite as ready to own allegiance to a healthy, able, self-respecting sovereign, as to an artfully artless, exacting, and capricious queen. If not, if warped nature, stunted intellect, repressed individuality, encouraged frivolity, are to remain the hall-marks of womanhood, Heaven help Society!

#### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Temple Bar, London, September.*

THERE is a shelf in my library which holds what was called the "New Annual Register," and I have just been taking down the volume which tells me what men were saying, doing, and thinking just one hundred years ago. Mighty things had freshly come, or were coming, to pass in those days, including such as the French Revolution and the Independence of the United States, let alone wars and rumors of wars in Europe; and what was then called "the East Indies." The record of these fills about one-third of the octavo volume under the head of "British and Foreign History," while another, headed "Biographical Anecdotes and Characters," is a medley of papers, essays, reviews, poetical and other extracts, and observations of the "stile" of Demosthenes, the natural history of the beaver, the fifth satellite of Saturn, verses to a fly taken out of a bowl of PUNCH, with receipts for the making of cider, and the curing of hydrophobia.

Thus manifold tastes are suited; but it is from a large sheaf in the middle of the book, that I would first pluck a few stalks for my reader. It is called "Principal Occurrences in the Year."

These are not gathered from the small field of the United Kingdom alone. The whole world offers a harvest, and the reaper wanders over its surface cutting a handful here and there from what seems to him the richest growths, and worthy of being called "Principal." I have sometimes wondered at the guiding motives of those chroniclers who pin an event to each day in our present common almanacs, and fill a space which might have served for a memorandum, with the statement that on such and such a date John Bright was born or Galileo died. Occasionally, you come across a juxtaposition which suggests a fitness in the sequence of events. The other day I noticed the following two announcements in a penny almanac in the order given. "Martyrs burned at Oxford," "Fire Insurance begins." But the choice of the historian who records the "Principal Occurrences" of a whole year in the "New Annual Register," indicates what would seem to be a curious paucity of news in the journals of the day, since in his opening pages he gives equal prominence to "an extraordinary earthquake at Lisbon," the offering by the Pope of "a suite of superb rooms" in the Vatican to Prince Augustus, fifth son of his Britannic Majesty (who politely declined them), and the finding of "an enormous stone in the body of a cart mare at Colchester." This comes in the chronicle of January, which also immortalizes a certain "Mr. Smith" who was crushed to death in a crowd outside the Haymarket Theatre, and the humanity of the inhabitants of Hull, "which deserves to be recorded to their honor," since they collected "fifty-six pounds" for the relief of a shipwrecked crew. More interesting is a glimpse of the rude condition of agriculture a hundred years ago. This is indicated by two announcements. The first records the invention of a machine "which is so simple, and so excellently contrived, that, by one and the same movement, it separates completely and throws into different receivers the heavy corn and the light." The other tells how "an ingenious farmer" having cut the "tops and tails," stacked and thatched about twenty loads of turnips so that they were preserved from the frost and "when opened" were found "perfectly sound and fresh" affording an "excellent fodder." Presently follows an account of the execution of one "Anckerstroem," who had assassinated his Swedish Majesty. This reveals a horrible bluntness of the age to the cruelties of punishment, being recorded without comment, except that the assassin was taken to the final place of execution "amid the hisses and hootings of the attendant multitudes," which, says the narrator, coolly, "seemed considerably to affect him." One might have thought that his feelings had become blunted by that time, for he had already

passed through three days of torture. This story is followed by another, indicating the severity of punishment a hundred years ago. Some convicts who had escaped from Botany Bay in an open boat were captured after a miserable voyage of ten weeks, and taken to England, but expressed a desire to suffer death rather than be taken to New South Wales.

These were the days of damages for libel, however. On the same page is the report of an action brought by a young lady against the proprietor of *The Morning Post*, Mr. Tattersal, a horse-dealer, who pleaded ignorance; but the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £4,000. Then we have mention of one "Sergeant Grant," whose sentence for some cause was "mitigated," and instead of having a thousand lashes he was let off with fifty. In another matter "of great importance to the public who were daily suffering under similar impositions," a man had fraudulently obtained two shillings from a servant for the delivery of a parcel, and for this he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and then "to be publicly whipped from the Admiralty to the Charing Cross, and thence to Bridge Street, Parliament Steet."

Fires are of frequent record, and the engines of the day appear to have been impotent. Instances of longevity are of course duly recorded, and in one of "a little woman," who died in the hundred and fifth year of her age, it is mentioned that "some years before her death she had a new set of teeth." But it is not said whether they were provided by nature or by a dentist. The last item in "Principal Occurrences" is headed "Burials," the figures in which suggest an appalling picture of infant mortality.

But the dawn was breaking. Mr. Wilberforce and others had raised their voices against the slave-trade, and thus inaugurated the dawn of a new era of humanitarian sentiment.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### THE LETTERS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Harper's Magazine, New York, September.*

"I KNOW only two ways," says Sainte-Beuve, in his essay on the Correspondence of Buffon —. "I know only two ways of writing excellent letters that shall last as pieces of literature; to have a lively, alert, prompt genius, and to give it free vein; or to allow one's self time and to take pains, writing with a quiet hand—in a word, either to improvise or to compose." But it must be a pastmaster of the art of writing who can give to a deliberate composition that air of nature and of spontaneity, that grace of easy self-revelation and simple self-forgetfulness, which makes the charm of the best letters. The careless and wayward improvisation which is only the play of a lively and shallow fancy is, indeed, apt to grow tiresome; but such improvisation as that of Mrs. Carlyle in her letters—the quick, eager utterance of feeling, the animated narrative, the full disclosure of the heart of the moment—never loses interest; or such improvisation as that of Carlyle himself—the unimpeded flow of thought from a full fountain-head, the flash of imagination lighting up the currents of steadfast feeling, the wit, quick to leap at the call of the instant suggestion—surpass all the labored art of the most elaborate composition. The best letters are truly not those written with literary intent. A letter with an address, however, artfully concealed, to any other reader than the person to whom it is professedly written, may be excellent, may be durable as a piece of literature, may have every merit except that which gives to a letter its supreme pleasantness.

"Authors," says Mr. Lowell, to one of his feminine correspondents, "can't write letters. At best they squeeze out an

essay now and then, burying every natural sprout in a dry and dreary sand-flood, as unlike as possible to those delightful freshets with which your heart overflows the paper. They cannot forget themselves in their correspondent, which I take to be the true recipe for a letter." And again he says: "A letter ought always to be the genuine and natural flower of one's disposition—proper both to the writer and the season—and none of your turnip japonicas, cut laboriously out of a cheap and flabby material. Then, when you have sealed it up, it comes out fresh and fragrant."

"Do you find the real inside of him in his letters?" he asks concerning the subject of a biography lately published. "I think not—and this is a pretty sure test."

It is a test which may be applied to his own letters.\* They show the real inside of him; and the revelation of the inside of a man of such character, such gifts, such intelligence, and power as his, is, to say the least, of uncommon interest. His poems and other writings have, indeed, a marked personal quality, and have made his disposition, his convictions, his tastes, his moods, and many of his experiences familiar to the readers of his works. No poet of our time has written more of himself into his verses. But they have left something of him untold; they have not shown him in the light of common day, in the simple habitual affairs and relations, and in the unconsidered trifles which make up the largest part of every man's life. And it is here, that the letters come in to supplement and complete the record. For those readers of them who already know Lowell's writings, their most striking characteristic will, perhaps, be their consistency with the image which he has given of himself in his work. There are no secrets, no subjects for vulgar gossip to be disclosed by them, no hidden incongruities between ideals and performance; but they exhibit a simple and consistent life, in which the poet and the man are one and the same attractive and vigorous figure. Poems, essays, letters combine to reveal, with regular unity and completeness, alike his character and his course of life.

The experiences of his later years were widely different from those of his earlier life. Seclusion was exchanged for society. The charm of his intercourse, reserved for much more than half his life for a few intimates, was largely shared and widely felt as time went on. He became the most generally known of Americans. But he himself changed little, save in the way of natural growth. He remained at Madrid, at London, the same simple, strong, sweet, opulent, youthful son of the Massachusetts Old Cambridge, the same faithful child of New England. There was an utter consistency in the poet and the man, in youth and in age. The dominant impression remains always the same, and those to whom his poems and other writings have long been familiar and precious will find in his letters fuller reason only for prizing and loving the man and the author. They show truly the "real inside of him."

### WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION OF A LEARNED BOOK.

FERDINAND LOT.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Moyen Age, Paris, June.*

M. GODEFROID KURTH is one of the most justly esteemed Professors of the University of Liège. He has published this year a work in French entitled "*Histoire poétique des Mérovingiens*." This book is the fruit of five years of labor. It manifests, besides meritorious industry, a fine and acute critical sense. I have read the volume with great care. I may say I have studied it. I have found it one of the most amusing books (in a good sense of that adjective) that I have read for a long time. In giving my candid opinion of M.

\* Letters of James Russell Lowell. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. With Portraits. In Two Volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1893.



Kurth's production, I cannot be accused of not having bestowed on it sufficient attention.

I will say, then, that I do not believe one word, not a single word, of all that the author affirms in his five hundred pages.

The fundamental thesis of M. Kurth is that the sources of entire chapters of the work of Gregory of Tours as well as those of the so-called *Frédégaire* and of the anonymous "Chronicle" of the Eighteenth Century, styled by its latest editor "*Liber Historiæ Francorum*," are French epic poems. Gregory, all the world knows, is a saint, and was a Bishop of Tours, dwelling on the earth from about 540 to 595. Whence he and the authors of the other works named derived what they are pleased to relate as facts, is something of which we know nothing and can know nothing. That a great number of details furnished by these chroniclers are fabulous is beyond the shadow of a doubt. What I deny absolutely is that these details were derived by Gregory of Tours from narratives in verse and not in prose, from epic, and not lyric, poems. In a word, M. Kurth, after all his laborious years, has not supplied a tittle of proof as to his hypothesis of epic poems existing in the Merovingian era (448-752).

The author uses a great many unnecessary words to establish the position that certain Germanic peoples had epic poems, something about which there is no manner of doubt. That, however, does not help his case at all. Because the Lombards, for example, had epic poems, it does not follow that the Franks had them, too. Supposing that such existed among the Franks, it is a mere assumption that these were one of the sources of Gregory of Tours. Stress is laid upon a recital by Widikind about the origin of the name of the Saxons. Yet it is plain that this recital must be classed, not with epic poems, but with etymological legends.

One of our author's chapters is entitled "The Most Ancient German Song." To find this alleged "Song" he goes back a long way, even to Tacitus, the Roman historian of the First Century. Tacitus relates that the Germans of his time celebrated in ancient songs (*carmina antiqua*) the god Tuisco, son of the Earth, and his son Mannus, who had three sons, who gave their names to the three great German tribes. Certain genealogies of the Ninth Century mention this father of the three brothers, only in some of these genealogies he becomes Alanus, and is said to be descended from Japhet; in others he becomes Mulus, "who might easily be mistaken for Amulus, the great-uncle of Romulus." This difference of names, M. Kurth explains by an epic tradition which survived even the invasion of the Barbarians. Now, every one knows that the clergy of the West, from the Fifth Century on, spent a great deal of time in devising fantastic genealogies. Some of these clerical writers strove to attach to the tables in Genesis all the peoples, Christian or not, of whose existence they were aware. In numerous instances, to sustain these claims, documents of various kinds were boldly fabricated, as M. Kurth, the latest editor of *Frédégaire*, has shown by curious examples. Others of the clerical genealogists, out of pure ignorance, connected names of persons and peoples with the ancient Romans. It is among these reverend fabricators that our author smells an epic odor.

An examination of a chapter about "The Most Ancient French Song," would lead to the same results. In all the chapters of his book, relating, as some of them do, to Kings Clodion, Meroveus, Childeric, Clovis, to the War of the Visigoths, the Murders of Clovis, the Last War of Burgundy, the author is under an hallucination. In everything and everywhere he finds an epic poem. Mention the word "epic," and he will point it out to you in a thousand places where no one else can possibly discover it. He has rendered no service to literary history. Yet his book may be called a valuable addition to history, properly so called, if, wherever he has written "epic poem," you substitute for that "legend" or "oral recital." In that case, his acute and ingenious, often subtle, observations would have real value and could frequently be accepted.

## PAUL VERLAINE, THE KING OF THE "QUARTIER LATIN."

JOHANNES JØRGENSEN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Tilskueren, Copenhagen.*

### II.

VERLAINE, who is now fifty years old, published his first collection of poems, "*Poëms Saturniens*," in 1867. The poems are in the style of Baudelaire. He called them truly "Saturnine"; they are dull, heavy, and phlegmatic, like the "Saturnine temperament" of the astrologers, and they reveal a grave soul. Yet the poems are extravagant, and full of unsatisfied desire. It seems to me that our unhappy century is "dominated by Saturn." That planet has destroyed reason, and sends the blood like a poisonous current through the veins of all the poets from Chateaubriand to Verlaine, from Shelley to Swinburne.

However, the "*Poëms Saturniens*" proved Verlaine's mastery of form, though their spirit was that of Baudelaire and Lecomte de Liste. His next publication, "*Fêtes Galantes*," is more important as regards contents. Charles Morice called it a dream, *un rêve de pur poète*, and the book ought to have been called "The Poet's Dream," for the melancholy of the Saturnien poems has disappeared, and the imagination revels in fantastic pictures.

After a long pause, Verlaine published "*Sagesse*." It is a collection of poems which is unique, not only in French, but in all other literature. It is a record of the poet's conversion from paganism to Catholicism. His preface is an index to it. He wrote: "The author of this book has not always thought as he does now. For a long time he has roamed around, and indulged the vanities of the age. Pain and suffering have warned him of his mistakes, and God has mercifully helped him to see his error and to obey the admonition. He has knelt before that altar he has so long ignored. He now worships the All-Good and looks to the Almighty. He is a devoted son of the Church, poor in merits, but full of good intentions." "*Sagesse*" is an allegorical poem. A knight, Misfortune was his name, pierced the poet's heart and gave him a new heart. A heavenly woman in snow-white garment descended into his new heart. Who was she? She answered: "I am born before times; I shall see the end of time. I weep over you weak men and false women; you are insane. I love your souls, but I abhor your base conduct and lusts. . . . The angels bow low before my name. . . . I am Prayer." The poem abounds in stanzas beautiful as the Magdalenes of art, but all suggestive of sensual passion. The last part reveals the fact that the poet has not found true rest; it opens vistas of doubts and despair; melancholy notes reverberate with the empty hopes of the poet and show him to be a "lost child" in the woods, a Kaspar Hauser, who does not know man's doings, and who has become estranged from the world. Verlaine is, after all, too much of the world; he loves the world and its women, its absinthe and its songs. The denial, which his conversion required, he cannot give. His conversion was no deeper than that of a sick man who fears death. With returning health he asked for the sunlight, the flowers, and the joy of existence. Since the creation of "*Sagesse*," Verlaine's productions run in two directions. One is full of the "old Adam," the other flows with purer water. "Amour" and "Bonheur" belong to the latter class. "Jadis et naguère and Parallèlement" overflow with sensuality and Gipsy frivolity.

The latter class of poems are Verlaine's best, and they will last. They show the ever-longing heart, the restless search for peace, the eternal antagonism of spirit and flesh. It is that longing and Ahasuerus character which make Verlaine the most perfect expression of the *fin-de-siècle* man, the sensuous and mystical man of these latter days.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

## THE NATURE AND BASIS OF PREJUDICE.

JÜRGEN BONA MEYER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Deutsche Revue, Breslau, September.*

THE effort to emancipate one's self from prejudice has ever been regarded as a problem for the philosopher: it is nevertheless a question whether the philosophers have not contributed more to the creation and establishment of prejudice than to its eradication. To the philosophers also is applicable the common proverb "To err is human." "To say that any man on earth is free from prejudice betrays the greatest prejudice," says Kotzebue; and Knebel pleaded apologetically "Prejudice clings to man like the moss on the trees. To eradicate it with violence would be to injure the trees."

From this point of view it would seem that the efforts of the philosophers would be not only vain, but senseless and even injurious. The reader will, however, readily infer that this is not my view; that, indeed, if it had been I should scarcely have undertaken to devote the present article to the subject.

The philosopher, in this matter, stands on very much the same plane as the physician. All the progress of medical science has not enabled the physician to banish sickness from the world. It may even be questioned whether many physicians have not contributed more to the perpetuation of old diseases or the genesis of new ones, than to their eradication. For all that, we do not wish the physicians to cease all effort for the attainment of new light; for all that, we appeal to them for advice and aid when sickness overtakes us. So, too, the philosopher: he cannot banish prejudice from the world, but by a study of its nature and causes, he may, at least, do something in that direction.

Before entering on the discussion it is necessary, above all things, to have a clear understanding of what is meant by prejudice. The word defines itself: it is prejudgment. Judgment is a conclusion based on known relations of things or ideas; prejudice is a conclusion reached in advance of such fundamental data.

Such a conclusion, or prejudgment has nothing substantial or reliable to rest on, and yet, regarded objectively, the judgment may be correct, one may be guided to it by impulses or intuitions which he has not taken the trouble to analyze. For example, we feel prejudiced against a man without being able to formulate any adequate reason. We may err, but, on the other hand, a closer acquaintance with the man may guide us to a judgment in conformity with our prejudgment. It is not, then, true, as Thomasius taught, that every prejudice is necessarily a false conclusion.

This fact is entirely overlooked by Lazar B. von Hellenbach, who has devoted a three-volume work to the subject. He attributes all prejudice to predetermining ideas, accepted on authority, without investigation. On this theory, true philosophy would be free from prejudice, since true philosophy takes nothing for granted. It may, however, accept the false premises of science, and thus reach a prejudgment in the absence of adequate data. Concisely stated, prejudice is the result of hasty judgment, and is no less prejudice if based on authority which is accepted without adequate investigation.

Descartes attributed prejudice to the tendency of our will to spring ahead and to reach conclusions in advance of the slow process of investigation. At the same time, he says we are capable of suspending judgment by an effort of the will, and that while incapacity to reach just conclusions is only evidence of our human imperfection, the abuse of the freedom of the will is moral obliquity, giving birth to error and prejudice.

According to this view, all error is a moral offense, a matter of conscience. One may as well say, as some theologians assert, that faith is a matter of the will, and that if one does

not hold the right faith it is because he will not. Indeed, it seems probable that Descartes's teaching formed the basis of this theological dogma. Bacon, Lord Verulam, attributed prejudice to heredity and influences of enviroing conditions.

"The human mind," says Bacon, "is under the influence of the will and the feelings, and this, too, is a source of prejudice. We accept as true that which we wish to be true. Repeatedly and unconsciously we shirk the labor of investigation and allow our feelings to influence our conclusions. We spring from the premises to the desired conclusion, regardless of the middle term."

But while Bacon's treatment of the subject is an advance upon the teachings of Spinoza and Descartes, he has nevertheless overlooked what, in my opinion, is the prime fundamental source of prejudice, that is self-love which so easily leads to immoderate self-seeking. It is to this self-love that we must attribute the tendency to accept that conclusion which pleases us, and to pronounce judgment under the influence of will and feeling. To this self-love is due also the fact that we desire to reach a conclusion with as little effort as possible. Fichte says, man is naturally lazy; and certainly many are averse to intellectual effort. To deduce a general principle from a few insufficient facts is generally easier than to demonstrate it by the laborious accumulation of facts. It is still easier not to think at all, but to content ourselves with verbal formulas in place of clear conceptions, or, trusting blindly in the conclusions of others, reëcho the current axioms of an age or party.

To this self-love it is due that the stronger sex has ever assumed the right to dominate the weaker, and equally from self-love springs the vain opposition of womankind to that dominance. The numerous unjust hindrances to woman's freedom of action in industrial pursuits is based on prejudice, equally with woman's pretensions to equality with man. To the same excessive self-love is attributable the undue appreciation of one's own class or labor in the social complex. This is the sentiment which prompts the noble to look with scorn on the merchant or author, the middle class to esteem the handicraftsman as of little account, and the latter to regard all wealth as the product of his own efforts, and the other classes as mere cumberers of the ground. All these prejudices spring from excessive self-love, from the undue appreciation of one's own, which debars us from entering into the thoughts and feelings of others. The cure for this evil can proceed only from a more rigorous self-examination, guiding to a realization of the sources of prejudice in the natural tendencies of human nature here indicated, and to the enlistment of the moral will for their avoidance.

Emancipation from prejudice is at once a problem of the coöperation of the discerning mind, and of a striving of the moral will for the attainment of human dignity.

## THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

DOCTOR MENARD.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Cosmos, Paris, August 26.*

THE third Congress of Tuberculosis has just closed its meetings at Paris. Since the meeting of last year, no striking discoveries have been made about the disease. Still, the discussions by eminent specialists who came from different parts of France and foreign countries are not without interest.

It is well established that consumption is a contagious malady, transmissible to man by animals and by one human being to another. It may, therefore, be considered, up to a certain point, an avoidable malady. If all the tuberculosis germs proceeding from animals or sick men were destroyed, no consumptives, after some years, could be found. It is also certain that pulmonary tuberculosis, like other tuberculous maladies



less widely diffused and perhaps less contagious, are produced by the bacillus of Koch. This bacillus, it is known, is found in meat and the milk of certain animals, as well as in the expectorations of pulmonary consumptives. These admitted facts gave rise to no discussion. There were, however, some valuable suggestions made in regard to bacilli coming from animals. The tuberculine of Dr. Koch, which so far has served only to shorten the days of the consumptives on whom experiments with it have been made, can be used to diagnose, with certainty, a tuberculosis at its beginning in bovines. Its use, according to Dr. Nocard, who was the first to advise it, ought to become general, for it will serve to condemn animals, which are healthy in appearance, but already contaminated enough to infect a whole herd. We manage to suppress tuberculous meat, and, if this method is rigorously applied, we can be sure of getting milk from healthy cows only. While waiting for such a consummation, it will always be prudent to boil milk long enough. The ordinary ebullition in households is insufficient. Milk can best be "Pasteurized" by keeping it at 80 degrees for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Consumptives themselves are a great source of danger for other consumptives. The danger arises especially from their spittle, which, spread on the surface of the ground and then dried, fills the air which we breathe with quantities of bacilli. We ought, then, to learn not to spit on the ground; it is a habit of neatness which ought to be cultivated in childhood, and the Congress expressed a wish that schoolrooms be furnished with spittoons and that children be early taught not to soil the floor. The practice of disinfection applied to linen, to clothing, and even to rooms occupied by these sick people, should also be made general. This disinfection, which should be inculcated by popular publications of a kind to make the public comprehend the necessity of it, might at a given time be rendered obligatory.

Even after he is dead, the consumptive person may remain a source of danger. The worms of the corpse, rising to the surface of the soil, will bring with them the deadly bacillus, by means of the mechanism which Pasteur has cast light on in the case of carbuncle. The fact, however, of such rising is not clearly demonstrated, and animals do not pasture in cemeteries; thus the demand for cremating the corpses of consumptives appeared uncalled for. Cremation, which is repugnant to our manners, which is contrary to the prescriptions of the Roman Catholic Church, had but little support at the Congress.

If it were proved that the corpses of consumptives are a source of danger, it would suffice to have a special kind of burial, with the addition of some antiseptics in order to render them inoffensive.

No novel point of striking importance was made from the point of view of prophylaxis. As to the treatment of the disease, the physicians present were generally in favor of special asylums, sanatoriums, in climates high above the sea, and placed under medical direction. The Congress, did not show, on the whole, any marked progress in preventing or treating the disease, but it affirmed anew facts which to-day are more clearly demonstrated than ever before, and insisted on the consequences resulting from those facts, from the point of view of hygiene and the preservation of the public health.

#### RECENT SCIENCE.

**How Egyptian Obelisks Were Transported.**—A stone lately discovered in the excavations conducted at Deir el-Bahari solves a problem that has long puzzled archaeologists. It shows how the Egyptians transported and raised the obelisks with which they adorned the gateways of their temples and palaces. The block represents an obelisk being transported on a vessel. We see the top of the obelisk, pyramidal in form, and a small portion of the shaft, on which is engraved part of a hieroglyphic character. The obelisk rests on a sledge which

has been hauled on to the vessel, and on which it would probably be dragged from the river to the place where it was to stand. The vessel itself is very lofty, and is strengthened by double cross-beams. The beams at the bows are not parallel, but are set obliquely. In addition, the vessel is bound round with stout ropes. On the deck are three men, whose heads and shoulders only are visible. Between them are apparently a number of very thick ropes, and in front upright timbers. The ropes may have supported the mast or they may have served to haul the sledge on to the boat; and as the chief strain would fall on the bows, the vessel would have needed special strengthening in that part. Alongside the vessel, and connected with it by a hawser, is a small boat, in which several men are rowing to propel the vessel. It is possible that two or more boats were employed in such an operation. Judging by the comparative size of the rowers, the vessel carrying the obelisk must have stood some ten feet out of the water—a considerable height for a Nile craft.—*Biblia, Meriden, Conn.*

**How Floors Should Be Swept.**—M. Burd, of Lyons, has stopped absolutely the sweeping of floors in hospital wards. He has the floors covered with a coat of a solution of paraffine in petroleum, which makes them impermeable to anything, and gives them a brown tint. A single application lasts two years. Thus prepared, the floors stand very well wiping every day with a damp cloth, moistened by some antiseptic solution. The same process can be applied with advantage to barracks, schoolrooms, and other places. In private dwellings, where the floors are covered with carpet, there should be substituted for the ordinary sweeping the use of *mechanical brushes*, which, instead of making the dust fly, collect it in special boxes, from which it can be thrown into the fire, the great destroyer and purifier of all germs. This mode of sweeping is especially requisite in the lower stories of houses, since microbian germs are found in greatest number in the lower layers of the atmosphere. They are ten times more numerous in the centre of Paris, in the vicinity of the Seine, than on higher ground. In every house, considered separately, the air of the upper stories is incontestably purer and freer from microbes than that of the lower stories.—*M. Poitou-Duplessy in Revue Scientifique, Paris, August 12.*

**Instrument For Counting Dust-Particles.**—Mr. John Aitken, F.R.S., is the inventor of two ingenious instruments which promise to be of important application in Hygienic Science. By means of the one, the number of dust-particles in a cubic inch of air can be counted, the other can detect deleterious matter in the air by means of color.

Both instruments depend upon the principle that the dust-particles in the air seize the moisture from the air to form particles visible to the eye when the temperature is lowered to the dew point. The counting-instrument which is now made as a pocket instrument is described at length in *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* for August. Its chief features are a glass cylindrical tube with counting stage and magnifying lens, in connection with an air-pump which admits of the introduction of measured quantities of air. The bottom of the cylinder is a micrometer-disk and is illuminated by a spot-mirror. This enables the fog-particles that fall on the stage to be illuminated while an image of the spot covers the field. The result is that by the reflection of ordinary skylight from the surface of the mirrored part, the drops are seen shining with brilliant opal hues on a nearly black field, and are counted easily. The necessary quantity of impure air is introduced into the cylinder by sliding the guide-collar of the pump. On the pump being used, at one stroke the expansion makes the dust-particles seize the moisture in the air of the receiver, and fog-particles drop on the stage to be counted by looking through the magnifying-glass. The dust-detector is a metal test-tube with glass ends, attached to an air-pump. The fog of dust-particles and moisture generated in it has a blue tint, the depth of which is

graduated by the number of dust-particles. The more numerous the particles the deeper the shade of blue.

**Pathogenic Microbes in Vegetable Tissues.**—As regards the behaviour of pathogenic forms in vegetable tissues, Russell states, that with but few exceptions, they were unable to exist for any length of time under these conditions. Lomonsky, however, who conducted no less than three hundred experiments on the vitality of anthrax, the typhoid bacillus, and staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, in plants (Wratsch 1890) found that these organisms were not only able to exist but to multiply. Of special interest was the behavior of the anthrax bacillus when inoculated into agapanthus leaves. The bacilli grew into long threads, and, at the end of seven days, signs of spore-formation were detected, both spores and thread being found later, not only at the point of inoculation, but within the healthy cells of the soft part of the leaf. Moreover, after forty-two day's residence in the leaf, their virulence, as shown by inoculation into animals, was in no way impaired. Although saprophytic bacteria as well as pathogenic forms, have not so far been found capable of inducing any disease in plants when artificially introduced, yet bacteria have been isolated which are especially pathogenic to plants. Among these may be mentioned the *B. hyacinth* of Wakker, affecting the bulbs and leaves of hyacinths. The pear-blight and the *B. oleæ-tuberculosis* of Lavastano which causes destruction of tissue in numerous fruit-trees. Closely allied to this last is a bacillus which produces tumors on the Aleppo pine.—*Nature, London*.

**Rice-Starch.**—The starch of rice is highly esteemed by manufacturers of fine paper in England. It gives a surface and a softness of touch which can be obtained by no other species of starch. For paper, it is used without preliminary boiling, so that the conversion of the grains into mucilage, among the fibres of the paper, is brought about only by the drying cylinders. The starch fills the intervals between the fibres, and makes the paper tougher and less liable to tear. It also improves its appearance. Other grains are used for the same purpose; but the result is never so satisfactory as with rice, for the reason that the grains of rice-starch swell more slowly than any other under the action of warm water, and also combine most thoroughly with the fibre. At a temperature of 87 degrees Centigrade, rice-starch becomes a thick but uniform mass, and if you boil it a long time it is transformed into a gummy fluid, in which the most careful observer cannot discover a grain of starch. If rice-starch in this state is used, the result is analogous to that obtained by dextrine; it gives paper body and renders it stiffer and fuller. Experience has demonstrated that, for giving a finish to paper, rice-starch is much superior to the starch of wheat or potatoes; and this explains why it gives paper more body than the grain of the potato. For the fabrication of starch, the yield of rice is greater than that of any other matter. Nevertheless, the high price of rice-starch restricts its use in the manufacture of paper, notwithstanding that it has no equal for purity and whiteness, without speaking of other qualities. Despite its high price, the manufacturers of fine paper in Italy have decided, on account of the advantages of rice-starch, to follow the example of the English paper-makers who employ it.—*La Nature, Paris, August 19*.

**Sterilization of Milk.**—Two Dutch inventors have devised a method for sterilizing milk by the aid of the electric current. There have been brought forward recently many proposals to sterilize water in this way, but milk has proved a much more difficult fluid, because of the large amount of pabulum for micro-organisms which it contains. The milk to be sterilized is submitted to the action of a strong alternating current, which is applied to the milk in the ordinary dairy utensils. The process may, however, be worked continuously by passing the milk at a suitable rate through a narrow trough, fitted

with a series of metallic plates connected with the poles of the source of electricity. It is claimed that by this method all microbes that may be present in the milk, whether derived from the air, the cans, or diseased cows, are destroyed, and that the risk of transmitting infectious maladies through this medium is obviated.—*Electrical Review, New York*.

## RELIGIOUS.

### THE VERDICT OF ROME ON "THE HAPPINESS IN HELL."\*

THE REVEREND FATHER CLARKE, S.J.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*The Nineteenth Century, London, September.*

THERE are two different tribunals at Rome, to which is entrusted the judgment of books, pamphlets, articles, and other writings referred to them as liable to a charge of endangering faith and morals. One of these is the Congregation of the *Holy Office*, or *Inquisition*, the other is the Congregation of the *Index*.

The Congregation of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, holds the first place among Roman Congregations. Its members are some dozen Cardinals, more or less, selected by the Pope on account of their knowledge of theology and canon law, and their skill and energy in the transaction of ecclesiastical business. It has jurisdiction over a field of greater importance than any other tribunal whatsoever, for it has entrusted to it the guardianship of the purity of faith and morals throughout the Christian world.

The Congregation of the Index has functions closely akin to those of the Inquisition. It is altogether a later tribunal, and was instituted to relieve the Inquisition of one branch of its multifarious business. When Paul the Third committed to the Congregation of the Inquisition the task of condemning books injurious to faith and morals, he made no provision for any sort of register or catalogue of them, whereby the faithful might be warned against their perusal. But in 1557 Paul the Fourth, recognizing the difficulty that ordinary Catholics were under of ascertaining what books had been formally condemned, and at the same time seeing the extraordinary literary activity of the party of Luther and Calvin, ordered a list of these forbidden books to be drawn up and circulated. Pius the Fifth appointed an altogether new and separate Congregation of Cardinals, whose special function was the examination of books which were charged with being dangerous to faith and morals, and the insertion of them on the forbidden list. Any book thus catalogued was prohibited to Catholics until it was duly corrected (if correction were possible), and the corrections approved by the Congregation. No book is condemned unless some complaint is made of its pernicious tendencies and bad influence, or because it contains a few incidental errors.

In the decree recently passed respecting the articles of Professor Mivart, there is condemnation by both tribunals. The decree of the Inquisition condemning them is mentioned in the decree of the Index, and yet the Index, instead of merely placing them on the list of prohibited books, had added a separate condemnation of its own. I give the Decree at length, merely remarking that the departure from ordinary usage consists in the insertion of the words in italics at the end of the second paragraph:

#### DECREE.

The Sacred Congregation of the most eminent and reverend cardinals of the holy Roman Church, appointed and delegated by our most holy Lord Leo the Thirteenth and the Holy Apostolic See, for the

\* [See Vol. VI., Nos. 9, 15, 17.]



drawing up of a list of books of evil doctrine, and for proscribing, correcting, and giving leave for the same, in the whole Christian commonwealth, has condemned and condemns, has proscribed and proscribes, or if elsewhere condemned or proscribed, has ordered and orders that the following works should be entered on the list of prohibited books:

Mivart, St. George, "Happiness in Hell" (*Nineteenth Century*), London, December, 1892, and "The Happiness in Hell," *ib.* February, 1893, and "Last Words on the Happiness in Hell," *ib.* April, 1893. *By a decree of the Holy Office, Wednesday, July 19, 1893.*

Wherefore let no one henceforward, of whatever rank or condition, venture to publish in any place or language, or to read if published, or to keep in his possession, the aforesaid works thus condemned and proscribed, but let him be bound to hand them over to the Ordinaries of the place, or to the Inquisitors of heresy, under the penalties laid down in the Index of forbidden books.

These proceedings having been referred to our most holy Lord the Pope by me, the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, His Holiness approved the decree, and ordered it to be published.

Given at Rome, 21 July, 1893.

Camillus Cardinal Mazzella, Prefect.

Fr. Hyacinthus Frati, O.P.

This decree is decisive respecting the general tendency of the articles in question. It proscribes the doctrine that they teach as in opposition to Catholic dogma. The articles are condemned alike by the Congregation of the Inquisition and the Congregation of the Index. The decree of the former is a dogmatic decree, and declares them at variance with the teaching of the Church; that of the latter is rather prohibitory than dogmatic, and its primary motive is their dangerous consequences to their readers. No one can fail to recognize the motives that influenced their author. He was actuated by a generous desire to help those who were wavering in their faith, and he thought to do so by departing from the traditional doctrine respecting the eternal punishment of the wicked. The recent decision has shown him to be mistaken in his judgment. The controversy is now happily at an end. *Roma locuta est: causa finita est.*

#### RECENT THEOSOPHY IN ITS ANTAGONISM TO CHRISTIANITY.

THE REVEREND W. J. LHAMON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Andover Review, Boston, September-October.*

RECENT theosophy is antagonistic to Christianity in three main points.

In the first place, it is pantheistic. Madame Blavatsky, in her "Key to Theosophy," a kind of catechism, written evidently for simple-minded people, on the question-and-answer plan, makes use of the following dialogue: "Do you believe in God?" Answer: "That depends on what you mean by the term." "I mean," says the inquirer, "the God of the Christians, the Father of Jesus, and the Creator; the Biblical God of Moses, in short." Answer: "In such a God we do not believe. We reject the idea of a personal, or an extra-cosmic and anthropomorphic God, who is but a gigantic shadow of man, and not man at his best either. The God of theology, we say—and we prove it—is a bundle of contradictions and a logical impossibility. Therefore, we will have nothing to do with Him." A page further down, this "Key" is made to say: "We believe in a Universal Divine principle, the root ALL, from which all proceeds, and within which all shall be absorbed at the end of the great cycle of being." Following this deliverance of dogma are two or three pages given to the defense of the system against the charge of pantheism, but the high-priestess ends the chapter by finding Universal Deity in every atom of her cigarette-ash.

In the second place: In contrast with Christianity, theosophy teaches reincarnation. It goes without saying that Mrs. H. P. Blavatsky picked up this doctrine in India, and adopted it as fitting naturally into her pantheism and fatalism. In justice to theosophy, however, we gladly note that the old Hindu doctrine is slightly refined to suit European and American tastes. In a country where lizards and cows are not worshipped, it would hardly do to try to proselyte people to the faith that they and their children may be reborn as lizards, cats, or cows. Theosophy confines reincarnation to the human race, for which merciful limitation we should all of us be devoutly thankful. Theosophy declares that "only through reincarnation can a knowledge of human life be made exhaustive"; that "reincarnation gives occasion for the development of all those faculties which can only be developed during incarnation"; that "only through reincarnation is the unsatisfying nature of material life fully demonstrated"; that "the subordination of the lower to the higher nature is made possible by many earth lives"; that "reincarnation gives scope for exact justice to every man"; and that "reincarnation secures variety and copiousness to the discipline we all require." From the Christian standpoint, it would be hard to pronounce dogmas more flabby.

In the third place: Together with the doctrine of reincarnation and as a complement to it there goes the doctrine of the Karma. Mr. Walter Old, in his little book, entitled "What is Theosophy?" says that "the two doctrines are so intimately related that a separate treatment of either is not entirely possible." The doctrine of the Karma is the doctrine of consequences. Mr. R. G. Ingersoll preached it in the United States before we had heard of Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott as theosophists. It would be becoming in them to tip their hats to him as their forerunner in this branch of pagan teaching. He is their John the Baptist. This doctrine, however, is older far than any school that is properly called modern can be. Like the doctrine of reincarnation, the Karma has its roots deep down and far back in Brahministic and Buddhist pantheism. Buddha taught it, and to this day scholars are divided as to whether or not Buddha was an atheist. You are under the non-personal, merciless law of cause and effect. Your present incarnation is the result of your former incarnations, and your next will be the result of this. It is useless to repent, for there is no one to forgive. The "It" from which all things emanate—emanate, notice, for according to this system, nothing is created or made, another proof of its pantheism, by the way—and to which all things return, will not, can not hear you when you pray, saying, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants." No, it is a question of consequences, that is all, and so far as prayer, repentance, and forgiveness are concerned, you might as well pray to Monsieur Renan's "Our Father, the Abyss." Jean Paul Richter's dream has come true; the universe has no Father. Fate, the fate of dead, soulless, grinding law, holds you in its terrible grip. You are what you are, because once you were what you were, and you shall be what you shall be, because you are now what you are. Because you cannot change your condition, you are kindly exhorted to grin and bear it.

It is but just to note here that the theosophists do recognize the historic personality of Jesus, but also they rank him along with Zoroaster, Buddha, Pythagoras, Confucius, Orpheus, and Socrates. Mr. Maitland says in *Lucifer* (November, 1891): "The personal Christ is the crown of evolution; and this alike in His four aspects, the exoteric and esoteric, the microcosmic and macrocosmic."

In this country, theosophy is an exotic of the nightshade family, transplanted by erratic hands, and deadly, if entertained intelligently, to our faith in the Theanthropic person of Christ, and to our sweet trust in the Fatherhood of God.

## SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

**Beethoven's Female Circle.** Alfred Chr. Kalischer. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, September, 23 pp.

IN this paper Kalischer discusses the numerous distinguished women who came within the circle of Beethoven's influence. Karoline Unger and Henriette Sontag are noticed at considerable length.

**Charcot (Jean Martin).** H. Kurella. *Die Nation*, Berlin, September 2, 2 pp.

A BRIEF sketch of this distinguished physician with notice of his labors in the field of hypnotism.

**Ligonier (Jean Louis de).** Camille Rabaud. *Revue Chrétienne*, Paris, September, 26 pp.

BIOGRAPHICAL account of a French Huguenot of a noble family, who, driven from France when he was eighteen years old by the persecutions of Louis XIV., went to England, and became an officer in the English army. He served under Marlborough at the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, finally rising to the rank of field-marshal. He died childless in England in 1770 at the age of ninety, and his name is now represented in England and France only by a distant kinsman, Edouard Isambert, who, by special license dated in March 1892, has been authorized to bear the name of Ligonier.

**Steinway (William).** Otto Floersheim. *Nord und Süd*, Breslau, September, 10 pp.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch, with portrait, of the well-known German-American, William Steinway, who is here characterized as a friend of art, and, therefore, a friend of humanity.

### EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

**Crete, A Visit to the Monasteries of.** Rennell Rodd. *New Review*, London, September, 9 pp.

THE monasteries and monks are described, and so, too, the chief incidents of the visit, but the central feature of the paper is an account of the Cave of Melidhóne, which contains a sight probably unique—the remains of some three hundred Christians, with their floes, who were suffocated there during the War of Independence, and are now imbedded in a mass of stalagmite, the product of the slow dripping from the limestone rocks above.

**Music and Its Processes.** Robert R. Manners. *Music*, Chicago, August, 9 pp.

STARTING with the suggestion that the specific processes by which music acts upon those who come under its influence do not appear to have received much attention, except in works too abstruse for general reading, the writer examines those processes and concludes that the pleasure derived from music is produced principally by melody, by the association process (calling up before the mind that which amplifies emotion and delights the soul) and by harmony.

**Mystic (An Elizabethan).** Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. *Andover Review*, Boston, October, 14 pp.

THIS paper is devoted to an analysis of a long poem entitled "Christ's Victory and Triumph" which is the only work of any importance of Giles Fletcher, an Elizabethan poet, who died in 1623, at the age of about thirty-five. That Fletcher, like most of the Elizabethan poets, has glaring defects, which will prevent his ever becoming popular, and that most readers would find his poem dull as a whole, is admitted. Yet it is claimed that Fletcher was a great artist in verse, that he has richness and force quite equal to Spenser's, if not beyond him; that Fletcher has charming touches of natural description as well as of simple melody; and that above all he has more mystic fervor than either Milton or Spenser.

**Novel (the), Prospective Transformation of.** D. F. Hannigan. *Westminster Review*, London, September, 5 pp.

THE question discussed here is whether the novel as a branch of literature is destined to survive, and, if so, what will be its development and influence on modern society.

The leading English authors are passed in review, and the writer holds with Thackeray that, since Fielding's death, no English novelist has had the courage to give a true picture of a man. His conclusion is that the English novel, unless it become thoroughly realistic, will perish or descend to the level of nursery tales.

**Opera in England.** Some Notes and Reminiscences. Sir Augustus Harris. *New Review*, London, September, 11 pp.

SIR AUGUSTUS'S account of the difficulties he experienced as opera-manager are hardly such as to encourage others to take the rôle of impresario. Nevertheless, after a first failure he was encouraged by promise of support to assume the management of Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres after a first ruinous experience with the former. There is a good deal of interesting gossip about theatrical people in their professional relations.

**Paris, The Siege of.** Colonel Fix. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, September 2, pp. 7.

AN analysis of a recent publication, which is a history of the siege of Paris during the Franco-German War of 1870. The author of the book, M. Alfred Duquet, is highly praised, for having studied carefully everything bearing on his subject, for having given innumerable details without fatiguing his readers, for having taken great pains to be fair and judicial, never hesitating to blame severely French officers when he thinks such blame just, and for having told his story simply and without aiming at rhetorical effects.

**Press (The) in England.** Max Leclerc. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, September 2, pp. 8.

A SUMMARY of what is done by the press in England, by newspapers, magazines, reviews, and books, in support of the thesis that in that country the press has been for a century an essential portion of the social and political organism, constituting a real institution, which is the surest guarantee of all other English institutions. There is no country in the world, thinks the writer, where the whole people, from the top to the bottom of the social ladder, reads more newspapers, reviews, and books than the people of Great Britain.

**Public Schools (Our): A Defense of their Methods and Morals.** The Rev. J. E. C. Weldon. *New Review*, London, September, 9 pp.

THE public schools of England are not in any sense analogous to the public schools in this country. They are few in number, were founded in an age when State aid to education was unknown and are among the institutions of which Englishmen of the upper ranks are most proud. The present article by the headmaster of Harrow School is in reply to an attack upon the public schools of the country which was published in the July number of the *New Review*.

**Silver Industry (the), Some Facts About.** Albert Williams, Jr. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, September, 9 pp.

THIS paper presents a history of the growth of the silver industry in the United States, the progress of metallurgy, the commercial importance of the industry, with copious statistics on numerous subjects bearing upon it. The general conclusion is that with silver below 82 cents an ounce very few mines can be operated profitably.

### POLITICAL.

**Bombay Riots (The).** Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M. P. *New Review*, London, 7 pp.

THE writer shows a disposition to throw much of the blame for the late unfortunate disturbances upon the Indian Government. The paper is, in fact, a distinct arraignment of Lord Harris's Government for adopting the "Divide and Rule" policy, instead of coöperating with the Congress leaders, whose members are composed of the leading Hindoos and Mussulmans of the Empire, and one of whose aims is the obliteration of religious antagonism.

**Chamber of Deputies, The New.** Paul Laffitte. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, September 9, pp. 2.

A FORECAST of the Chamber of Deputies, which has just been elected, the author maintaining that the elections prove that there will be in the Chamber, over and above extremists of all sorts, a number of Deputies sufficient to constitute a governing majority; but that this majority will effect nothing worth speaking of, unless it shall have a clear and precise programme, which will do away with the necessity of a policy of expedients, and lead the French democracy in the way of progress and liberty.

**China, Our Trade With. The Geary Act.** Sheridan P. Read. *American Journal of Politics*, New York, September, 5 pp.

THE writer, who mentions that he has had mercantile experience in China, speaks a good word for the Chinaman's high sense of business honor, and maintains that the interests of the United States in the principal ports of China demand that our Consuls in those ports should understand commercial values and thus detect undervaluations of goods to enter this country. As for the Geary Act, he scouts the idea of retaliation on the part of China, since she could not afford to prevent Chinese goods from reaching this country, and our own products—principally kerosene oil and cottons—would surely find their way into consumption in China, since they are handled there by merchants who are not Americans.

### RELIGIOUS.

**Elizabeth, The Ecclesiastical Policy of.** The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, S. J. *Month*, London, September, 18 pp.

UPON the strength, principally, of an official register, which has never been printed, and is now in the British Record office, but containing an account of the acts of Edwin Sandys, afterwards Bishop successively of Worcester, London, and York, as one of the Commissioners appointed by Queen Elizabeth to enforce the Act of Supremacy, it is maintained that the Queen, in her ecclesiastical policy, acted upon principles, many of which were exceptional and others despotic, unquestionably with political skill, but subject to the imputation of being both unjust and dishonest.

**Faith and Science.** The Reverend J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. *Donahoe's Magazine*, Boston, September, 10 pp.

THE contention of the writer is that Roman Catholics are in no way hampered by the dogmatic restrictions of their Church in using



their intellect in the study of science—especially natural and physical science—but, on the contrary, are at full liberty to accept the theories of men of science who have little or no sympathy with Christianity, as, for instance, the theory of evolution, which, it is said, the most ardent Roman Catholic may believe to be true, without any impugment of his orthodoxy or piety.

**Supernatural, The.** The Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster. *Andover Review*, Boston, October, 13 pp.

It is here maintained that the traditional distinction, finding expression in the terms "natural" and "supernatural" is arbitrary, unwarranted, and misleading; that the use of the term "supernatural" is arbitrary, because the boundary which is assumed to separate the two regions is an imaginary line, which may be, and is, shifted at will; that its use is unwarranted, because it is not found in Scripture, and involves unnecessary complication of thought; that its use is misleading, because it means literally "above nature" and there is an utter lack of agreement among thinkers as to what is meant by "nature."

#### SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Philosophy, What is?** J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University. *Chautauquan*, Meadville, Pa., October, 4 pp.

In attempting to answer the question which is the caption of this paper, the author, while admitting that philosophy has fallen into some disrepute, claims that it can never be superseded by the sciences, and that even if physical science should accomplish its task of showing *how events happen*, it would still remain for metaphysical philosophy to show *what things are*.

**Science and the Mark of Cain.** Henry Austin. *Donahoe's Magazine*, Boston, September, 6 pp.

THE thesis of the paper, in support of which many instances are cited, is that the typical criminal is not an evolution of modern life; but that anthropology proves conclusively that since the dawn of civilization there has existed a criminal type of man, and its special or separate existence has been recognized by the mass as well as by the solitary thinker. At the same time, it is claimed, that there are some adages about criminal aspects, which are totally unjustifiable by modern science, as, for instance, the proverbial suspicion and deep distrust of the red-haired.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL.

**Ceylon, The Aborigines of.** Ernst Haeckel. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, September, 19 pp.

THIS paper is based on the material supplied in a recent work on the Veddas of Ceylon by Drs. Paul and Fritz Sarafin, of Basil. The Veddas are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, a low type of humanity, described in the work as, in some important structural details, approximating more nearly to the chimpanzee than to the higher races of man. The author's attempt to establish the Vedda's place in relation to the anthropoid apes on the one hand and the higher races of man on the other, naturally abounds in speculation.

On the scientific side it is interesting to note that there is no trace of a Stone Age among the Veddas: all their implements are of wood.

**Coal War (The).** Sam Woods. *New Review*, London, September, 11 pp.

A SKETCH of the organization of the English Colliers' Union, and a history of the present great lock-out which applies to three hundred thousand miners, and is said to be the greatest that ever occurred in the world's history.

**Cossacks (The Ural) and Their Fisheries.** Dr. N. Borodine. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, October, 13 pp. Illus.

AN interesting account of the Ural Cossacks and of the sturgeon fishing industry. An estimate of the importance of the fisheries may be gathered from the fact that commercial navigation on the river is absolutely prohibited. The river, with its fishing grounds and part of the Caspian Sea, belongs to the entire community of a hundred and ten thousand persons, and the industry is thoroughly organized.

**Farmer (the), The Real Condition of.** George E. Roberts. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, 9 pp.

THERE is nothing pessimistic in Mr. Roberts's views of farming as a paying industry. He admits the hard work, the isolation, the absence of social pleasures, lack of stimulus to mental culture, and lack of time for it. He admits that farming has been very hard work for the women; but machinery and creameries have come to their relief, and the cottage-organ, the spring-wagon and the top-buggy found on farms everywhere are indicative of growing comfort and easier circumstances.

**History, Utopia in.** Benoit Malon. *Revue Socialiste*, Paris, August, 29 pp.

THIS is the last production of the pen of the author, who was for years the editor of the *Revue*, and who has died since the present number was published. A note by him explains that the article was written in the rare intervals of suffering during an illness which lasted eight months. The paper is an analysis of a recent work entitled "*Uchronia*," a word coined by the author of the work, and which, from a socialist point of view, gives an apocryphal historical

sketch of the development of European society, such as it has not, but might have, been.

**Immigration, Should We Restrict?** Arthur Cassot. *American Journal of Politics*, New York, September, 7 pp.

To the question which he puts, the writer gives a decidedly affirmative answer, and as means of restriction advises the rigid enforcement of the existing laws of immigration and the enactment of a law to exclude the illiterate and unoccupied; claiming, that if such a law had been in operation last year, we should have kept out of the country from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1892, 57,000 wholly illiterate persons.

**Indians (Northwestern), Some Characteristics of.** *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, October, 8 pp.

A SKETCH of the Kootenay people, their social customs, pursuits, religious beliefs, with some interesting samples of their mythology. The native roots used by these people as food are also noted, and the paper closes with a description of the structure of their sweat-houses.

**Insane (the), The Duty of the State to.** Dr. A. Macfarlane. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, October, 12 pp.

THE writer lays stress on the recognized fact that recent cases of lunacy, which include a considerable percentage of curable cases, require much more care and attention than chronic cases, and quotes Dr. W. W. Godding, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., for the maxim that "The duty of the State is such provision as to accomplish the largest result in the restoration to health of curable cases, the element of expense being here a subordinate one; and for the remainder, such comfortable provision as shall insure safety to the community and humane care to the sufferer."

**Ireland: The Rebel South.** *Westminster Review*, London, September, 15 pp.

IN this paper the writer endeavors to correct the false impressions derived from caricature sketches of the people of the South of Ireland, and to present them in their true colors. The tone of the article is sympathetic but impartial, and the pictures of Irish life presented have an air of reality which leaves no doubt of the author's perfect familiarity with the people he describes.

**Jew (The) Amongst Us.** *Lyceum*, Dublin, August, 3 pp.

THE writer, while anxious to guard himself against any exhibition of prejudice towards the Jew on social or religious grounds, nevertheless regards with considerable anxiety the advent of the Jew into Ireland, especially at a time when the contemplated transfer of the ownership of the land to the peasantry will render the country a suitable field for the operation of the money-lender.

**Jew (The) and Modern Thought.** Isaac H. Isaacs. *Westminster Review*, London, September, 11 pp.

MR. ISAACS is apparently one of those advanced Jews who has burst the swaddling clothes of Judaism, and sees others of his race-brethren struggling to emancipate themselves from the restraints which hinder their free participation in the progress of the age. The Jew is exhorted to arouse himself, to cultivate the higher moral nature, and acquire for his race a new character for honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, and unselfishness.

**Law and Custom.** The Reverend William Humphrey. *Month*, London, September, 17 pp.

AN attempt to define precisely the difference between Law and Custom, and to show the various relations of the one to the other, as, for instance, that custom has force to introduce a new law which overrides a previous law; that custom has power to interpret law; that custom may invalidate acts which would otherwise invalidate law; and that a custom can be abrogated by means of a succeeding custom.

**Railway Traffic, Distance Not a Factor in the Cost of.** James L. Cowles. *Engineering Magazine*, New York, September, 9 pp.

THE principle advocated is that the rate of transportation between the two nearest stations at which trains stop shall be adopted as the common rate between any two stations on that system, regardless of distance and volume of traffic. In accordance with the principles laid down by the author, the cost of transportation is the proper basis of railroad tariffs, and from this point of view the charge for transport in Pullman cars must be considerably enhanced.

#### UNCLASSIFIED.

**Chicago, Three Days at.** Maurice Bouchor. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, September 2, pp. 8.

IN this fifth article the author concludes his lively and amusing observations about Chicago and the United States, by giving an account of a flying visit to New Orleans, in which he finds many things to praise, and much more to his liking than his experiences in Chicago. From New Orleans, he came by an express train to New York, where he had been before, and of which he takes leave with some amiable compliments, giving a final glimpse of his natural spirit of contradiction. As he went home to France in the *Bourgoigne*, the first thing he did after getting on board was to order a bottle of champagne. He confesses that if he had gone by the *Champagne* he would, immediately after embarking, have called for a bottle of Burgundy.



## BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

## DR. WARD AND THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

THE name of Puseyite, the mere mention of which fifty years or so ago acted on some persons like the bite of a mad dog, is now almost forgotten. No one among the Puseyites was more talked of for a while than William George Ward, at that time a tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. He was the first of the prominent adherents of the Oxford Movement, as Puseyism was called, to join the Roman Catholic Church, and this step on his part, which was taken in 1845, made a great stir. Later in that year, Newman, afterwards Cardinal, followed Mr. Ward's example. After Ward's "perversion," as it was then termed, he held positions which brought him less before the public; and when he died, in 1882, at the age of seventy, he was quite unknown to the younger generation, at least on this side of the Atlantic. Two or three years ago, his memory was revived by a book, entitled "Dr. Ward and the Oxford Movement," written by his son, Mr. Wilfrid Ward. This work, which brought his father's life down to 1845, was universally declared to be a biography of the first rank. A second book\* by Mr. Wilfrid Ward has just been published, which continues his father's life from 1845 to its close. To this second work the critical journals devote a great deal of space, commending it without reserve. Thus speaks of it *The Spectator* (London), giving the book a long notice in each of two successive issues:

"This is a most amusing, as well as an extremely able and interesting, book. It is at least as lively, and at least as interesting, as the volume on Mr. Ward and the Oxford Movement; and to English readers it is certainly the newer, if not the more attractive, of the two. It has probably cost the author even greater labor, and the fruit of that labor is shown in one of the most effective pieces of pictorial biography and of exposition of a great movement which it has ever fallen to the present writer's lot to read. In the great controversy which raged round the Vatican Council, and the question as to the scope and meaning of Roman Catholic Infallibility, it is obvious that Mr. Wilfrid Ward, while he does his father's view the most ample justice, is himself identified with the view rather of Cardinal Newman than of Mr. Ward and the *Dublin Review*. But he is so absolutely fair to both parties, that we can only wish the great Cardinal as able, terse, and graphic a biographer, as the quaint and humorous logician and the devout theologian has found in his son.

"Mr. Ward is, in many respects, a better subject for biography than it is at all common to find even among men of the first mark. His character was full of contrasts, and yet full of *naïveté*. There was nothing artificial in him, and yet nothing commonplace. He was thoroughly robust in character, and yet could dance on the point of a logical needle as well as any company of angels of them all. He reveled in authority, and wished for a fresh Papal Bull every morning at breakfast with his *Times*; but he declared that, for him, salvation came from the Haymarket, that he should die happy if he could see Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at that theatre. He was one of the simplest men who ever lived, and yet one to whom theology was much more real than the life of the world around him. He was one of the most dogmatic, and yet one of the most candid. He would humbly consult his most dreaded opponents on questions with which he wrongly supposed them to be familiar, as if their authority were final; and he would resist the theological leader whom he almost revered as the next thing to infallible, with a keenness and a vigor, when he thought him on the wrong track, that for many years thoroughly estranged them. He delighted in 'mornings dogmatic and evenings dramatic'; and yet sometimes it was the dogmatic mornings that filled him with hope, and sometimes the evenings dramatic that cast a shadow on his heart."

This account is given by *The Literary World* (Boston), of a curious society of which Ward was a member, and which seems to have been an anticipation of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago:

"The chapter is most interesting on the famous Metaphysical Society, which lasted from 1869 to 1878, and which died, Professor Huxley said, 'of too much love' rather than of the controversy that might have been expected from the effort to combine in one society such diverse thinkers as Ward and Professor Huxley, Frederic Harrison and Doctor Martineau, and Tennyson and Fitzjames Stephen, to name no others. In this variegated company, which came to include many of the finest minds of the day, Professor Sidgwick and Mr. Hutton unite in assigning the places of greatest prominence to the ultramontane and the agnostic leaders. When Ward ceased to attend and the attraction of his unique and surprising personality was withdrawn, the 'Madrigal Society,' as the porter called it, began to decline. It was for ten years, however, a convincing proof, as

Mr. Wilfred Ward says, that 'a far truer understanding of an opponent's real mind must ensue from such a *rapprochement* than from any amount of controversial literature . . . in all deep problems of religious belief the personal equation goes for so much. . . . The necessary conditions of success in the attempt were absolute freedom of speech . . . and privacy in the debates of the society. And these conditions were from the first observed.'"

Of the subject of the biography *The Outlook* (New York) speaks in high terms, and praises the book without reservation:

"Mr. Wilfrid Ward has that quality of truthfulness which commended all the work of his father, and made him a man whose opinions were valued even by those who dissented from him. He was a singular example of a strong and resolute thinker, endowed with the courage of his opinions, who yet felt the need of an authority behind him in matters of faith. He grappled with the synthetic philosophy as set forth by Mr. Spencer, and that philosopher found him a foeman worthy of his steel, and on all the great philosophical questions of his own time he has left the impress of his masterly mind. This biography in its two portions is one of the ablest and most fascinating works that has been published for a long time. . . . He was a man closely occupied with his ideas, and is reported to have said of his children, 'I am always informed when they are born, but know nothing more of them.' Yet with his elder children his relations were extremely intimate, and his son in this memoir shows that the two were on the most intimate and cordial relations with one another. . . . Nothing is more interesting than to follow Mr. Ward in this memoir of his father into the details of his relations with Lord Tennyson, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and his more or less frequent relations with Cardinal Newman.

"There is another feature of this volume which is extremely valuable for those who wish to know something of the controversies which have agitated the Roman Church in Europe during the last quarter of a century. On the side of authority Dr. Ward was a traditionalist, but in his intellectual and spiritual life he was a Liberal Catholic. He was sometimes on one side of these questions and sometimes on the other, but he had always a large view of what the truth required, and he was in constant intercourse with Dr. Dollinger, Bishop Dupanloup, Cardinal Manning, and Monsignor Talbot, and in high favor with Pius IX. His relations to the leaders of thought in the Roman Church in Europe were those of a master, and no one can read this book, where it deals with the great controversies, without finding that it is full of important information concerning what is vital in the Latin Church.

"Dr. Ward was an immense personality, a man of great mental force, but of still greater idiosyncrasies; but he was also a person of great nobleness of character and great honesty of purpose, and was unwaveringly devoted to what he believed to be right."

The temper of the biographer appeals forcibly to *The Ledger* (Philadelphia):

"The Syllabus and the Vatican Definition, Ward's agnostic controversy with Mill, and his correspondence with Dr. Bain, in connection with Freewill, are treated at some length in this memoir; and his main contentions and positions on the chief questions in debate are analyzed in a separate essay. Apart from its historic and purely personal interest this book presents an opportunity of a very unusual kind, the chance to watch an intellectual tournament, where the champion of dogmatism is a fair match for his opponents in the arena of metaphysics. The temper of the biographer is altogether charming. He never relaxes from imperturbable good humor in traversing debatable ground."

The interest and value of the work, in the opinion of *The Free Press* (Detroit), are great:

"The life of such a man, and especially the service he undertook to render the cause in which he enlisted cannot fail to be of great interest and value to students of the time in which he lived and wrought; and the work is admirably prepared for the use of the student, with its analytical table of contents and its full appendices and copious index. It is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Ward from a bust by Mario Raggi.

A number of anecdotes are extracted from the book by *The Press* (Philadelphia), which, in the course of its long notice, gives this happy retort by Pius IX.:

"In 1851 Mr. Ward accepted the position of lecturer in moral philosophy at St. Edmund's College. The chair of dogmatic theology was offered to him and accepted a year later. Thus the strange picture was presented of a convert and a layman and a married man in the position of professor of theology in a Roman Catholic school. Apropos, an appeal was once made to the Pope against his being continued in his lectureship on the ground that he was a married man. The appeal, however, failed. 'Pius IX., who was fond of conveying a rebuke in a pleasant way, and who probably saw through the character of the opposition, said to the prelate who was engaged over the case: "My lord, it is a novel objection to any one who is engaged in a work of God that he has received one Sacrament of Holy Church which neither you or I can possibly receive."'"

\* William George Ward and the Catholic Revival. By Wilfrid Ward. London: Macmillan and Co.



## A SCIENTIFIC HUNTER.

A RARE combination of sportsman and man of science appears to exist in the person of Professor Dyche of the Kansas State University. Exactly who and what he is will be found described below. He seems, however, to have been doubtful of his ability as a writer, and therefore a record of his exploits and observations has been prepared by Mr. Clarence E. Edwards,\* from the Professor's field notes. There is a general chorus of praise of the volume, all the commentators agreeing that the book is at once valuable and entertaining. The enthusiastic account of the work by *The Literary World* (Boston) is worth giving in full:

"Visitors at the World's Fair Exposition will see a unique collection of the large game of America, all stuffed and in readiness to be rediscovered. This collection in some respects excels any in the world. It was made by the late Professor Dyche of the Kansas State University, whose adventures are given in the book before us. Sensational narratives of Nimrods are very common, and decorated, embroidered, and magnified accounts of hunters' lives are as common as pirated novels. A true story, however, of the actual work done by the hunter and a correct account of his environment is rare. This book, handsomely printed and illustrated, is a truthful account of the American hunter seeking big game; and the full-page illustrations of the grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, and other full Americans, are wonderfully lifelike and suggestive. To look at one of these full-clawed 'grizzlies,' and say, as we say of a star, 'Thou art so near and yet so far,' is very comfortable to the student who has no rifle at hand and could not use it well if he had. We are saved all danger by reading the professor's own account.

"Professor Dyche was born in an emigrant's covered wagon in the early days of Kansas. He was nursed by Indian squaws, and grew up among the Indians and other wild creatures, both brute and human. He loved nature; and when a big, strong boy he went to school and thence to college; he battled his way through, cooking his own food, and educating himself out of the money which he had secured by the hardest of work. Later on he determined to make a unique collection of the fast-disappearing noble American game; and this book, dealing solely with facts, tells about his adventures in the United States and Canada. The adventures are not of a 'thrilling' kind, but they give the life in the woods as it really is. The editor, Mr. C. E. Edwards, has, he declares, added nothing in the way of spice or condiment to make the real events more interesting, and as a consequence the facts themselves are wonderfully fascinating. How Dyche hunted the wild turkey, the bears, elks, moose, Rocky Mountain goat, and other creatures, is here finely told. The work is so full of deeply interesting passages and adventures that we have difficulty in keeping from quotation. Apart from the great interest of the book as a truthful record of life in the great woods and mountains of our country, it is a remarkable picture of Western life of scarce a generation ago. The breath of the woods is in the book, and we recommend it both to the boys and the grown-up folks who love to study the history of our country in its side-lights as well as in its political development."

In speaking of the "late" Professor Dyche *The Literary World* appears to be in error, all the other critics assuming that the Professor is not only yet alive, but still Professor in the Kansas University. Upon the critic of *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York) the narrative made a strong impression:

"The simple, unadorned story of the toils, hardships, perils, and triumphs through which the great results have been achieved fill me with admiration for the pluck and endurance, and the lofty aims of the man who accomplished them. The several chapters give details of the pursuit of these rare animals, and though Mr. Edwards assures the reader that nothing but the plain truth is told, yet some of the exploits surpass in the romance of daring and peril the choicest feats in the pages of the romancers of wild adventure. Besides this, these pages contain stores of information about all these animals, their peculiarities, the differences between related species, their habits, and their steady shrinking away before the encroachments of civilization. Scattered among the various chapters are swift and graphic sketches of a variety of quaint and notable characters among white and red men who have at one time or another been employed by or associated with the Professor in his lifetime labor—characters found nowhere on earth except in this borderland of advancing civilization and now as near extinction as types, as the animals with which they are here associated. The book is adorned with superb illustrations of many of the rarest of these animals. Mr. Edwards has had the good taste to write with simplicity and directness, and has produced a book of absorbing interest and of permanent value."

Further biographical details about the Professor are mentioned by *The Churchman* (New York):

"He was an expert hunter and trapper before he was nine years

old, and an industrious toiler at all the industries of a new settlement. At sixteen he had amassed \$600, with which he entered the State Normal School, passing in due course to the State University, where he found his life-work. Here was a Kansan, and the book is Kansan, shrewd, practical, intense, and fully as entertaining as Mr. Roosevelt's 'Big Game,' lately noticed. It covers nearly the same ground, and corroborates Mr. Roosevelt's hunters' tales."

Of the extent of the territory over which Professor Dyche has hunted, *The Republic* (St. Louis), gives a glimpse:

"The author describes the actual adventures and experiences of a naturalist, Professor Dyche, of Kansas University, who has hunted from Mexico to the northern confines of British Columbia, pursuing grizzly bears, mountain sheep, elk, moose, and other rare game. As an outdoor book of camping and hunting this possesses a timely interest; but it also has the merit of scientific exactness in the descriptions of the habits, peculiarities, and haunts of wild animals."

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In noticing Mr. Herbert Spencer's latest book, relating to "The Ethics of Social Life" and "Positive Beneficence," attention was called in these columns to an admission by the author in his Preface, that the doctrine of evolution had not been so good a guide as he anticipated. A second edition of the work has appeared, for which Mr. Spencer has recast the Preface. In the new Preface he leaves out the admission alluded to, and substitutes for it a statement, of which the following is a part:

"If it be said that, throughout the divisions of Ethics dealing with Beneficence, Negative and Positive, the conclusions must, as above implied, be chiefly empirical, and that therefore here, at any rate, the Doctrine of Evolution does not help us, the reply is that it helps us in general ways, though not in special ways. In the first place, for certain modes of conduct which at present are supposed to have no sanction if they have not a supernatural sanction, it yields us a natural sanction—shows us that such modes of conduct fall within the lines of evolving humanity, are conducive to a higher life, and are for this reason obligatory. And, in the second place, where it leaves us to form empirical judgments, it brings into view those general truths by which our empirical judgments should be guided—indicates the limits within which they must fall."

It was generally supposed that everything written by Sir Walter Scott had appeared in print, but *Blackwood's Magazine* has unearthed a poem by Sir Walter heretofore unpublished. The verses are a tribute to the dead Chief of Glengarry and Clanronald, who was a personal friend of Scott and highly esteemed by him. The general opinion as to the poem is that it is a poor thing, and that its chief use is to show what wretched rhymes the great novelist could produce, when he tried hard.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

## AMERICAN.

Apostolic Church (the), the History of, A Sketch of, Oliver J. Thatcher, Professor in the University of Chicago. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.  
Apperception. A Monograph on Psychology and Pedagogy. Mr. Karl Lange, Director of the Higher Burgher-School, Plauen, Germany. Translated by Members of the Herbert Club. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.

Bible (the), Beliefs About. M. J. Savage. Geo. H. Ellis, Boston. Cloth, \$1.  
Brooks's (Phillips) Year-Book. Selections from the Writings of the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Church (The) in the Roman Empire, A.D. 64-170, with Chapters of Later Christian History in Asia Minor. Prof. W. H. Ramsey, of the University of Aberdeen and Mansfield, Oxford. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$3.

French Prose: Popular Science. Edited and annotated by Jules Luquiens, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages in Yale University. Ginn & Co., Boston. For introduction, 60c. This volume includes: *Histoire du Télescope*, by Albert Lévy; *Comment arrivera la Fin du Monde*, by Camille Flammarion; *Le Travail de l'Homme*, by Elisée Reclus; *La Mer des Sargasses*, by A. Milne-Edwards; *Physiologie de l'Oiseau*, by A. Toussenet; *L'Eclairage de Paris*, by Maxime du Camp; and *Le Rôle de la Forêt*, by Eugène Muller.

Henry of Navarre, and the Huguenots of France. P. F. Willert, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, No. IX. Heroes of the Nations Series. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.

Houston (Sam) and the War of Independence in Texas. Alfred M. Williams. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, \$2.

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## The Press.

### THE SILVER SITUATION.

#### The Sherman-Law Bugbear.

*The New Nation (Nationalist), Boston.*—Of all fool cries that ever stampeded presumably rational men, this howl about the disastrous influence of the Sherman Silver-Purchase Bill has been about the most idiotic, and the course of business within six weeks will have proven this to the satisfaction of all honest persons who do not already see the point. The simple cynical truth of the matter is that our business crisis, arising from far different and far deeper causes, has been taken advantage of by certain potent capitalistic interests for wholly selfish ends, to force the country upon a gold-standard basis. These capitalistic interests have been able to make a tool of the Administration and fools of a great many people who ought to have known better. That is the whole story.

*The Republican (Rep.), Denver.*—Nevertheless the gold monometallists cling to the assertion that the Sherman Law was responsible for the panic, and that the delay in its repeal is checking the restoration of prosperity and business confidence. But business men in the Eastern cities are opening their eyes to the fallacy of this theory. They cannot resist the accumulated evidence that it was a bankers' panic, and that it was the direct result of the attempt of the gold monometallists to bring about the repeal of the Sherman Law.

The longer the Sherman Law is kept in force the more clearly will it be shown that it had nothing to do with the panic, except in so far as the gold monometallists used it as a foundation upon which to start that lack of confidence which more than anything else characterized the panic.

#### The People's Party and Free Coinage.

*The Daily News (Dem.), Denver.*—If free coinage is ever won it will be through the People's Party. This does not mean that it must elect a President or either branch of Congress to gain it for the country—but that, as it grows and strengthens, and puts both the Democratic and Republican Parties in imminent danger of overwhelming defeat through its determined advocacy of free coinage, and their desertion of it; the old parties, with the People's, will enact the Law. The old parties will be driven to this, to deprive the People's Party of the power its advocacy of silver brings to it. So let all Colorado stand by the People's Party. As Senator Stewart says: "There is no other party in which a true friend of the people can be useful." While we all pray for its success in Virginia and Iowa, in Alabama and Nebraska, let us make it strong and powerful at home, and thus make it potential in the other States. Let us make it the implement by which the other parties will be driven to aid it in restoring prosperity to our stricken country.

*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*—So far as the masses of the people of Georgia are concerned we do not believe that they are looking out for a policy which will "appease the wild Populists." They are Democrats, and have no notion of going into the Populist camp. The Georgia Democracy believes in Democratic principles and does not interpret the Democratic platform into a declaration for the unconditional free coinage of silver. Our people have great confidence in President Cleveland, and are not deceived by those who tell them that he has gone back on his Party and trampled on its platform. . . . The people of Georgia repudiated the Ocala Platform and stuck to the Democratic standards. They are not ready now to make concessions to the Populists.

*The Advocate (People's Party), Topeka.*—The time has come when another great party

must be formed on this issue alone—of the right of the people of the world to use the money metals without limitation by any government. It ought not to be mixed up with any other question that will hazard it. It will not hazard it to put in with it the demand for an amendment to the Constitution so as to elect the Judges of the Supreme Court by a vote of the people, and the establishment of the principle of responsible government by which, by a vote of the people, we can remove any Judge, Congressman, Senator, or the President, before the expiration of his term, if he does not carry out the wishes of the people. The lack of this principle is going to give us three years of Cleveland. If we had the principle of responsible government, it would end Cleveland's career in sixty days.

#### "Looking Backward."

*The American Nonconformist (People's Party), Indianapolis.*—Sixty years ago the bank debauched Congressmen and subsidized newspapers in its efforts to perpetuate its existence, after showing itself a dangerous enemy to free institutions. The banks are doing the same thing to day. Then they were defeated in their plots by that unbending, incorruptible patriot Andrew Jackson. Now they find their strongest ally in Grover Cleveland.

*The Record-Union (Ind. Rep.), Sacramento.*—The history of the woeful times of 1857 has not been forgotten. The days of the present are no better for the bank-of-issue policy than were those days. Men are not more honest now than then. Men were not so acquisitive, there were not then so many enormous fortunes, not such aggregation of wealth, not so many fields of speculation, nor anything like the inducements to put up wildcat schemes. Bankers were not so shrewd then as now, and then a keener sense of honor prevailed among business men. Indeed, all the conditions favored 1857 in comparison to 1893 for honest banking with State currency. Yet in that year when the bottom dropped all at once out of four thousand banks, the people believed the day of judgment had come. If the bank-of-issue scheme goes through in this year, when the crash comes a few years later, the people will think that the hour of the doom of mankind has struck and that all hands are on the down grade to damnation.

#### Importance of Free Coinage.

*The Progressive Farmer (Agricultural), Raleigh.*—With free coinage we would have gone forward instead of backward during the past twenty years. Farm-products would have been much higher, so would real-estate; people would have been less in debt. The past years cannot be recalled, but what has been omitted during these years should not be during the next twenty, and will not, if the honest people of the South and West stand and vote together for free coinage and other good legislation.

#### Silver Must Wait.

*The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit.*—Senator Allison's speech will strike most people as containing the common sense of the silver situation. . . . The Senator, whatever the ultra silver men may think of him, is far from being an enemy of silver. He is, in the truest sense, a bimetalist; that is to say, he believes that the two metals should be used as money at a parity of privilege and of value, and he believes further that by the concerted action of the great money-using nations of the earth, silver can be restored to a parity-use with gold. . . . Another reason for repeal, and a very forcible, though not a new one, is that the discontinuance of silver-purchases by this Government will force the silver question upon the attention of foreign Governments now looking to the United States to handle the silver question unaided. . . . Let the silvermen accept the facts of the situation and be content to abide by the future. One of the unfortunate habits of mind with

which the silver men are afflicted is the persistently asserted belief that every one who does not favor the immediate resumption of the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio is an enemy of silver and not to be trusted. This is very far from the truth. If the silver men would join hands with men of Senator Allison's convictions they would much sooner bring about the result for which they are working than they will by their bitter partisanship of a cause that does not commend itself to sober-minded and unprejudiced people.

#### The President and Bimetallism.

*The Post (Ind.), Washington.*—It is unfair to assume that President Cleveland, because of his opposition to the free coinage of silver, is unalterably opposed to international bimetalism. It is of record that during his first administration he made several distinct efforts to sound the public opinion of foreign countries on this subject. That all conferences and endeavors to this end have thus far failed is through no fault of his or through any neglect of his official duty in the premises, nor is there the slightest reason to doubt that he would readily assent to an international settlement of the question the moment it were shown to be practicable. His present position in favor of an unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Law is not to be construed as the end-all and be-all of his financial views.

### THE SENATE'S DELAY.

#### A Greater Question.

*The Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*—It is a well-known fact, and admitted to be so by the opponents of the Wilson-Voorhees Bill, that there is a decisive majority of Senators who have been at all times ready to vote for repeal whenever the opportunity to do so should be given them. Senator Teller said: "I am in the minority. My political party, the Republican Party, is in the minority. I have reason to believe that I will be in the minority on a great many questions during the next four years, and I do not intend to submit, if I can help it, to any change of the rules which should in any degree limit the power of the minority for obstruction." . . . Senator Voorhees said on the same day that the minority represented by Senator Teller was, by its obstructive tactics, "defying the great law underlying the principle of American liberty and underlying the proper government of the world;"—the principle that the will of the majority should rule and must be the law of all. On the 23d instant Senator Turpie, one of the minority leaders, replied to Senator Voorhees's foregoing statement, when he in effect served notice upon the majority that, so long as physical resistance could avail to effect that object, the repeal of the Sherman Law should not be accomplished. . . . Senator Turpie has simply been the last of the opponents of repeal to serve notice upon the majority that the Sherman Law shall not be repealed by the Senate; that the minority will not allow it to be repealed. This raises a greater, a much more important, question than that of repeal itself; it is that of the right of the majority of the people, and of their representatives in Congress, to make laws for their Government. The opponents of repeal, who are a factional minority, deny this right and insolently declare that it shall not be exercised.

#### A Cause for Alarm.

*The Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—Senator Voorhees tells the country "that no power on earth can compel a vote on the Bill" so long as these men persist in refusing their consent. Here, indeed, is a spectacle that the people of this country cannot look upon without alarm—alarm not only for the fate of the important legislation now pending, but alarm for the integrity and competency of our political institutions. The mechanism by which the national legislation is accomplished



comes to a new and peculiar test in this case, and, according to Senator Voorhees, the machinery of the Senate threatens to break down. The progress of necessary legislation, legislation for which the country is crying aloud in unfeigned distress, is checked in the Senate, mainly by private interests represented by a group of conspirators who could be counted on the two hands, and no power on earth is competent to make the devices operate by which the Senate is expected to transact its business. This legislation could be consummated in five minutes if the proceedings could be carried on to a vote; but here the obstructionists thrust in and stop the whole enginery of law-making, so that a vote cannot be reached.

#### Closure in the Senate.

*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*—As regards closure there ought to be a rule for bringing debate and obstruction to an end, and there will be such a rule by-and-by, as there was one in the early years of the Senate. It is said that the Democrats are fearful lest it should be used against them at some future time in order to pass another Force Bill. No such apprehension can exist at a time when both houses of Congress and the Executive are in their hands. The rules of the Senate are always at the command of the majority. The Democrats can have closure when they want it and can repeal it when they like, so long as they are the majority. The same remark holds as to the Republicans. The only thing that prevented them from passing the Aldrich Closure Resolution in 1891 was a lack of votes. If they had had one vote more, they would have passed the closure resolution, and they might have repealed it as soon as the occasion for passing it had ceased to exist. If closure were disgraceful *per se*, it would be disgraceful to the House, where it exists. What is disgraceful and dangerous to the Senate is inability to move. That means imbecility. The Senate might better be abolished than become a mere stumbling-block. It will be abolished whenever it comes to represent the rule of the minority.

*The Herald (Ind. Dem.), New York.*—It is high time to devise some means of stripping the silver-mining Senators of the power which they are so flagrantly and defiantly abusing. Not only are they overriding the will of the majority and defying popular sentiment, but they are arrayed against the public welfare. They are striving to keep in force a Law which has brought the country to the verge of panic. Their purpose, if successful, would lead to suspended banks, closed factories, idle workmen, business depression, hard times, and general disaster. Yet they do not scruple to persist in it, and seek by obstruction what they cannot effect by a vote. They even boast that they will block the progress of legislation vitally needed by the country and loudly demanded by the people.

#### Free Speech in the Senate.

*The Recorder (Rep.), New York.*—The attempt which is being made to limit debate and strike down free speech in the Senate of the United States should be resisted to the utmost. It is a high moral, patriotic, and constitutional duty. The Senate, from the hour of its organization in this city, has preserved and jealously guarded this right, and it should not surrender it now at the command of the Executive, backed by a conspiracy of money-changers. The money-power has always been a menace to the Government. The Republic had not been two years in existence when James Madison felt impelled to write these words of warning: "The stockjobbers will become the Pretorian band of the Republic, at once its tool and its tyrant, bribed by its largesses, and overawing it by clamors and combinations." That fitly describes the situation to-day, with the exception that the stockjobbers are the money-kings of Lombard Street and their allies and agents here. This unholy alliance must be resisted and defeated. . . . There is much loose talking and writing about

the "rights of the majority." John Adams, the second President, with strong good sense, put the boot on the other leg in this forcible style: "The majority has eternally and without a single exception usurped over the rights of the minority." Mr. Madison put himself on record on the same side in these words: "In governments where the will of the people prevails the danger of injustice arises from the interests, real or supposed, which a majority may have in trespassing on that of a minority;" and he added: "The only effective safeguard of the rights of the minority must be laid in such a basis and structure of the Government itself as may afford in a certain degree, directly or indirectly, a defensive authority in behalf of the minority having right on its side." "The base and structure," to which Mr. Madison referred for the defense of minority rights is laid and provided in the existing free debates rule of the Senate, which a tyrannical majority proposes to destroy.

#### Mend the Senate.

*The Record (Dem.), Philadelphia.*—The spectacle which the Senate thus presents in its inability to respond to public opinion should not be lost upon the country. Since in the condition of things the Senate cannot be ended, it must be mended. The advocates and attorneys of monopolies and of private interests should be extirpated, and along with them the drones and imbeciles who, by their elevation to a post of which they are unworthy, have lost the happy opportunity of remaining undistinguished and unknown. Instead of leaving the choice of Senators to legislative caucuses, the people should take the matter into their own hands by nominating for the Senate, men who are fitted for this responsible representative trust. Of course, public opinion cannot assert itself in the Rocky Mountain mining-camps, which are under the sway of a few bonanza kings. But the mischievous political influence of these rotten-borough communities could be neutralized and overcome, if the larger States should exercise a constant and jealous care in the choice of their Senators. There is no political reform more urgent than the purgation of the Senate of the United States of the unworthy, vicious, and useless elements that exert so pernicious an influence upon the Legislation and Government of the American people.

#### The Insolence of Privilege.

*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*—Such utter disregard as is shown by the silver-producers for the safety of our finances and the welfare of our people that they merit but one kind of treatment. They are very unsafe advisors and should no longer be trifled with. The question that is now agitating the minds of the people is how much longer the Democratic majority of the Senate will permit the silver advocates to waste the time of Congress in such senseless utterances and vicious propositions at a cost of \$75,000 per day to the people for legislative expenses alone, to say nothing of the millions that have been lost and are still being lost by the injury inflicted upon the trade and commerce of the Nation, as the result of establishing a privileged class in the United States made up of a few thousand silver producers.

#### The "Dignity" of the Senate.

*The Times (Dem.), Richmond.*—Announcements which have been repeatedly made by Senators upon the floor of the Senate indicate that in their opinion a minority of Senators have a right to obstruct a majority, and prevent them from enacting legislation which that majority believes the public interests require, with no purpose whatever in view but preventing the action of the majority. . . . It pertains to "the dignity of the Senate" that a minority of filibusters shall have this privilege. Now, we want to assure the members of the United States Senate, that their masters, the people of the States of this Union, have no such idea of "the dignity of the Senate" at all, and that they

don't intend to allow any such idea to have the slightest place in the Senate procedure. They will not tolerate the suggestion that there is any "dignity" whatever pertaining to the Senate of the United States except what belongs to it as one of the co-equal branches of our National Legislature, entitled to the respect of good men when its members conscientiously perform their duties to the public in the ways demanded by the interests of the public, but sure to receive its execration and scorn when they perversely and arbitrarily place themselves in the way of measures called for by the public interests. Senators must rid themselves of the idea, which continually crops out, that the Senate of the United States is some sort of a privileged body. It is nothing but a body of the people's representatives, governed in all things by the law of the land, and sworn to forward the public interests as a matter above and superior to everything else whatever.

*The Watchman, Boston.*—The shrinking, cowering, helpless inaction of the majority cannot be much longer continued without bringing the Senate into contempt. A body that values its own dignity above the high claims of public interest and safety will soon have no dignity to conserve. True self-respect would be shown by a resolution fixing a time for the termination of debate and a decisive vote on the passage of the Bill. This, we trust, will soon be shown, to the great relief of the country.

#### "A Little More Grape."

*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*—It seems to the plain people about time to take a reef in all this foolishness. They wish the repeal of the Sherman Law; they demand of the Senate at least a direct vote upon the question of repeal. There is no desire to disturb the equipoise of the Senate by popular clamor, to the extent of driving it from its function of representing the deliberate intelligence of the people. But there is a desire that it shall no longer keep the country in doubt that it should act for one side or the other. Fortunately the people have not become alarmed by the Senate's delay. They do not anticipate such a thing as the Senate's refusal to repeal a measure of which they have in many ways expressed their condemnation. They have discounted repeal in their business operations. But there is and must be yet a little hanging back, a little bearing on the brakes, until the matter is settled beyond all doubt. For this settlement they look to the Senate, and they are getting very tired of the monotonous rumblings in that Cave of the Winds.

### THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS LAWS.

#### Republicanism "Takes the Stage."

*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*—The pretended zeal of the Republicans against the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws is as edifying as a mint julep in January. . . . Behold a great issue. Behold the Republicans trying to take the rope from their necks, and to bind it as a band of unity around their waists. Behold Tom Reed, who hasn't had a waist since 1876, rushing forward in pretended fury and making himself a palisade of adiposity around the lilliputian corpus of the Hon. John Intimidation Davenport. Behold *The Tribune*, the sober, the solid, the conservative, the sensible *Tribune*, rushing wildly into the dark backward and abyss of time, living over again the days of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, and almost ready to make sealed proposals for free soil. Behold the Hon. Julius Caesar Burrows, the Calliope of Kalamazoo, playing that he is the Hon. Eli Thayer of Massachusetts and Kansas, and that the bushwhackers are after him with the same persistence and power that Mr. Thayer has recently displayed



in pursuing the Massachusetts Abolitionists. Behold the Hon. Sereno Empyreo Payne playing that he is Charles Sumner, and that Speaker Crisp is Preston Smith Brooks. This Republican romanticism, this mediæval revival, this tournament of the Bloody Shirt, is excellent fooling. Not a piece more amusing has been put upon the stage by rare old Tom Reed. If the clock could be put back forty years, perhaps the illusion might illude. But time is cruel to this ancient prude, this Republican Party, and these tragical grimaces move the house only to catcalls.

#### The Elections Laws Should Be Repealed.

*The Post (Dem.), Pittsburgh.*—The Elections Laws should go at once. They are an obstruction to free and honest elections, and in violation of the sound principle of home rule.

If the people of each State, county, and municipality cannot be trusted in the conduct of their own elections under State laws, we might as well admit the American idea of government a failure. Even as an instrument of accomplishing partisan ends the Federal Election Laws, although designed for that purpose, are no longer of any account further than to pay the political workers of both parties for a few days' work prior to each Congressional election. The Republicans hold on to them as a part of their policy of centralization. The Democrats, in proposing their repeal, surrender the political advantage that would come to them as the party in power with unlimited right to appoint deputy marshals as political heelers to bulldoze voters.

#### A Lesson For the Republicans.

*The Despatch (Dem.), Richmond.*—If the objectionable Federal Election Laws are not repealed before the time of holding the next Congressional elections, the Democratic Administration ought so to execute those laws as to teach the Republican Party an object-lesson, which it very much needs. As we objected several years ago to the policy pursued by the Democrats in the House of Representatives of refusing to adopt the Reed Rules for the government of that House, thus giving to the Republicans the immense power which those Rules conferred upon them, and yet refusing to claim for the Democrats the right to have the same Rules, so now we object in the case of the Federal Election Laws that the Democrats ought not to hesitate to profit by such Rules when they have a majority in the House as they are compelled to submit to, when they constitute the minority. Let us not be Mugwumps—too good for any country which has two parties—but sensible, practical men, knowing our duty and daring to do it. The Republicans feel now that they made a mistake when they failed in reconstruction days to provide for the indefinite perpetuation of their power; and the Democrats may be sure that no such opportunity will ever again be neglected.

#### "No Elections, No Protection."

*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*—"Why not make even more stubborn resistance to the proposed Tariff Bill than to the Elections Bill? Why not save strength and parliamentary weapons for a measure which has by far the greater practical importance?" The answer is easy. The Tariff Question is one which the people will take care of, if they have a chance to make their votes felt. But the repeal of the Elections Law is intended to strip them of power to make their votes felt on that or any other question. . . . If the people are protected in honest elections, two years of a Democratic Tariff will last them for another generation. But the men who rob honest voters by election frauds are always the hirelings of those who represent the accumulated wealth of older Nations, and of the traders and producers who seek to reduce this country to a state of colonial dependence. When the election-swindlers have free course, foreign mill-masters can get any Tariff here that they are willing to pay for. When they want to suppress any American manufacture,

to which protective duties are essential, they will only need to make provision for the "campaign expenses" of a Democratic National Committee.

#### Defying Precedents and Rights.

*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*—The Democratic majority is determined, as one of its leaders asserts, to wipe out all the legislation of the last thirty years. It now has the power to turn back the hands of time to the days before the war, and the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws is the first step in that direction. The Republican Members of Congress propose to compel the Democratic Party to be responsible for every move in this work of destruction, and for ten days past have insisted that the majority must furnish its own quorum with which to do such dastardly business. This they have been unable to do because of absentees. The only way to get their vicious measures before the House for action, therefore, is under the Rule made yesterday that Committee-reports cannot be interrupted by motions of any kind. This effectually gags the House and throttles opposition, but Speaker Crisp should bear in mind that the country cannot be dealt with so summarily.

#### "A Democratic Diversion."

*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*—It is an open secret that distracting influences have been at work in the Democratic ranks ever since the beginning of the session. Decided differences of opinion exist as to all issues of practical importance. There is constant pulling at cross purposes, which implies a serious lack of discipline and a corresponding danger of failure in the general work of legislation. Under such circumstances, the best thing to do in politics is to create a diversion, and bring the discordant elements together on some independent and irrelevant proposition. The Federal Election Laws offer the opportunity for such an expedient, inasmuch as the Democrats are all hostile to them, and like to make bitter speeches against them. In reality, of course, these laws cannot now do the Democratic Party any harm, as it has the business of enforcing them in its own hands, and can prevent any mischief that they may be calculated to do to its interests. But they provide a good pretext for a political discussion in which party-lines can be closely drawn, and party-devotion stimulated; and that is just now essential to Democratic safety and success.

#### Bad Management.

*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Seattle.*—The managers of the Administration faction in the House have made a great blunder in permitting the Bill to repeal the Federal Elections Law to come up before the repeal of the Sherman Law was an accomplished fact. . . . The bitterness of the debate on the repeal of the Federal Elections Law is quite likely to make difficult the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1890. The silverites in the Senate will of course be encouraged to filibuster so long as they see a chance of a quarrel between the Democrats and Republicans in the House. The managers of the Administration wing of the Democracy either lack ability or influence or they never would have allowed this discussion to come up in the House until the Silver-Purchase Law was repealed. In our judgment this bitter quarrel in the House between the Republicans and Democrats is dangerously likely to defeat the repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law of 1890.

*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*—We have no doubt that the free silver advocates are glad to have the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws brought forward at this time, in the expectation that it may retard or impede the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, and that they are now doing all that they can to drag the new issue into prominence at the expense of the other. But we do not see why this malign conspiracy should succeed. . . . And this appears to us the only danger in this "malign

conspiracy"—that it may be employed to divert attention from the urgent duty of the moment and to allow partisanship to usurp the place of patriotism. If the silver men have any definite purpose in promoting the other issue, it is to dissuade the Republican Senators against the adoption of a rule to limit debate. "We should vote for a cloture to pass the silver repeal," they are expected to say, "but we cannot surrender the right to obstruct the repeal of the Election Laws or a change in the Tariff, and we shall be reluctantly compelled to let the Sherman Law stand in order to protect other laws which we consider essential." This is actually the position which one or two Republican organs have already hinted at. It is as illogical and unpatriotic as the attitude of the silver Senators themselves.

*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*—The silver men in the Senate are greatly encouraged by the attempt of the Democratic partisans in the House to force the passage of the Bill for the repeal of the Federal Elections Law. If the House Democrats force through that measure at this time, as in caucus they have agreed to do, they will put a club into the hands of the silver men which they will not be slow to use. If the silver men can find means to keep the silver debate going until the House has sent over the Bill repealing the Federal Elections Laws they will hope to sidetrack the silver question altogether with the new issue. That measure cannot pass the Senate without a protracted struggle, and if the Silver Repeal Bill is once laid aside to make place for the Elections Repeal Bill, no one can predict when it will be resumed.

## TARIFF-REVISION.

#### Democratic Policy.

*The Times (Rep.), Pittsburgh.*—The keynote of the Democratic purpose is clearly sounded by the *New York Sun*, the most candid as well as the ablest organ of the national Democracy. It is not in any scheme to fool Republicans into voting Democratic tickets this year, and so it speaks out frankly what Democratic success means. "The Protectionists," it says, "have been accustomed to compare the condition of any trade at home with what it was abroad, and to deal with it with a careful regard to its necessities, giving encouragement where it was deemed desirable, and discriminating against the foreigner for the benefit of the native. But the Democratic Party has condemned this system as a system of robbery, and condemned the most skillfully adjusted exemplification of it as the culminating atrocity of class legislation." And so, says *The Sun*, "the so-called tariff-hearings are not merely ridiculous; they are positively painful." There must be no attempt to show favor to home-industries and home-workingmen. There must be no free list of raw materials, or of the common necessities of life. A duty must be put again upon "tea, coffee, and sugar," no matter though it must put their cost up again; and in proportion to the revenue raised from these, the tariff upon iron and steel, wool and glass, and other products which it has heretofore been deemed wise to protect against foreign competition, must be reduced. If wages come down and mills stand idle in consequence, as they must, let them. This is a candid and consistent statement of the Democratic purpose, delivered by the foremost newspaper of the party. It speaks with only too much knowledge when it calls the tariff-hearings ridiculous. The dread significance of such a proclamation, founded upon the specific words of the Chicago Platform, cannot be left out of account in reckoning the causes of the continued depression in our industries.

#### The Democratic Party on Trial.

*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*—It has not seemed a desirable thing that the House Com-



mittee should report a weak dilution of Democracy. The principles and purposes of the Democratic Party have been declared with sufficient distinctness. But the millions do not readily translate abstract principles into concrete changes. It was desirable that the Bill to be presented and discussed should represent the real meaning of Democratic declarations, and put at least an appreciable part of Democratic principles into definite changes of duty, so that each man could see for himself how it would affect him. The day for shabby tricks and low dodges, it has been hoped, ended with the Democratic victory of 1892. The country wants to know in exact terms what that party considers a proper and constitutional Tariff for revenue only, and then voters can determine how they like it. If such a Tariff cannot be passed, the Democratic Party will stand convicted of deliberate falsehood. It has the votes, all elected upon the same explicit declaration of principles. It has the strongest possible motive for exhibiting some of the positive and constructive qualities which it has not shown for more than thirty years. Failure or refusal to square its action to its pledges will end the matter. If the country is going to have a protective Tariff, it will decide to have that Tariff framed by Protectionists. The Democrats in Congress may rest assured that dodging and trickery will cost them something. Any compromise or horizontal Tariff would be so gross an anachronism, so plain a confession of incapacity to meet the needs of this age of the world, that it would deserve to be indignantly spurned by honest men of all parties. If Democratic pledges and theories mean anything, let the country see what they mean. If they mean nothing, let the next election turn upon that fact.

#### "Watch This Inquisition."

*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*—The dogs of old never held more despotic power than do the eleven Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, constituting a majority of its membership. They will retire in secret, consider in secret, and frame in secret a Tariff-reduction Bill that may mean destruction to millions of invested capital and distress to hundreds of thousands of American workmen. Workmen, watch this Committee; wait and see what they will report. In twenty-days' hearings this Committee has undertaken to digest all the facts regarding all the American industries, a matter of vast importance, involving millions of dollars and years of patient labor to upbuild. It would seem as if this Committee were sitting in London or Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, or Berlin, for its Tariff-reform members take advantage of every opportunity to hector, antagonize, and fret the manufacturers and their employes who appear in favor of a Tariff to protect American home industries.

#### "Stop This Nonsense."

*The Globe (Ind. Dem.), St. Paul.*—Gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee, if you cannot see it yourselves, you must be plainly told that the country stands amazed at this sorry farce you are playing. It is in doubt whether you are serious or whether you are parodying Republican precedents; whether you actually regard it your duty to ask these Protectionists in to advise with you, or whether you are playing with them as the cat amuses itself with the mouse which it will soon make away with. Do you not know what a sorry figure you are cutting before the country? Do you not hear our enemies chuckling over it? Can't you see how ridiculous it is to ask into council the men we have denounced as the beneficiaries of the robbery, to ask them to advise you how much of the right to plunder they may retain? Has any one of the gang yet come to you and said that he wanted nothing more than that you put imports of goods similar to his at the revenue point? Hasn't every mother's son of them protested against any reduction, and

told you it would paralyze his business or ruin his workmen? They are giving you the same old song-and-dance which used to scare the country before its eye-teeth were cut by a bitter experience.

#### The Workingmen Deceived.

*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Pittsburgh.*—Of the millions of wage-workers in whose behalf the Democratic Party stands pledged to revise the Tariff, not one has asked for lower duties, while tens of thousands, through their representatives, have besought the Committee to let the Tariff stand untouched. This is undubitable proof that the workingmen who went over to the Democratic Party last November were either deceived by the falsehoods of the party leaders or did not believe that protection would be eliminated. Tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers were worked up into a feeling of bitter hostility towards manufacturers as a class, and in their resentment they voted against the Tariff. Now they have discovered that what injures their employers in a business way must necessarily injure them, and they are anxious to stay the hands of those who would strike down the Tariff.

#### "The Sum and Substance."

*The Morning Express (Rep.), Albany.*—The Republican Party, and the protective policy which it has sustained, has made this country great and powerful. The assumption that the Sherman Law produced financial and commercial trouble is being riddled day by day. Distrust and commercial depression have been caused because the people are afraid of Tariff-tinkering. This is the sum and substance of the case.

*The Free Press (Dem.), Detroit.*—The persistency with which the Protectionist organs and organettes reiterate their declaration that the hard times were due to apprehension of hostile Tariff legislation, is only explicable on the theory of a belief on their part in the hopeless imbecility of their readers. All the evidence attainable points to the exact contrary and indicates that, while the Sherman Law had a good deal to do with the loss of confidence which precipitated the panic, apprehension of Tariff-revision had absolutely no share in it. The evidence fortunately is not confined to sources in favor of Tariff-Reform, or even to the opponents of McKinleyism. To a great extent it is furnished by the protected industries themselves. Whatever they may say, the action of these industries—which speaks louder than any words—shows that they have not been intimidated by any dread of Tariff Revision from carrying on their works; and it is a conceded fact that many of those who publicly attributed their shutting-down to such dread were really actuated by other and totally different motives.

### LYNCHINGS AT THE SOUTH.

During the last two weeks there have been at the South two lynchings which were attended by circumstances of extraordinary cruelty. One of these lynchings took place in Louisiana: A negro, named Julien, on September 16, killed Judge Estopinal and wounded his son. The murderer escaped, and the officers of the law were unable to find him. He was supposed to have taken refuge in the swamps. A posse was organized to hunt him down, but it was unsuccessful. Thereupon his mother, sister, three brothers, and two cousins were arrested and put in prison. There was not the slightest evidence that the arrested persons, or either of them, had any connection with the crime of Julien,

who had killed the judge, in a sudden passion, while on trial before him for some petty offense. A mob of lynchers, on the Sunday night after, surrounded the jail and took out the three brothers, and hanged them, all three declaring that they knew nothing of Julien's whereabouts, which in all probability was true. The two cousins the lynchers whipped terribly, and ordered to leave the country. It is said that the two women were also whipped, though on that point statements differ. Not content with this, an iron stake has been driven into the ground at the spot where Julien is said to have murdered the judge; resinous and inflammable substances have been heaped around the stake and an intention is expressed to burn the man alive, if he is caught. The mob, aided by bloodhounds, is searching for him in the swamps.

At Roanoke, Va., a city of more than 16,000 inhabitants, a negro got into a dispute with a woman over a trade, attacked her brutally, and beat her into insensibility. He was put in jail. A mob demanded that he be delivered to them. The demand was refused, and the Mayor of the city, Mr. Trout, assisted by a squad of militia, beat off the lynchers, of whom eleven were killed by the military. Subsequently, the lynchers got possession of the prisoner, hanged him, and then riddled him with shot. Mayor Trout was obliged to flee to Lynchburg to escape the same fate as the negro. The Press of the North speaks of these lynching acts in the severest terms, but no journal speaks more severely than a leading New Orleans paper.

#### Inexcusable and Dastardly.

*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*—The more the Saturday-night's atrocity of stringing-up three innocent negroes in Jefferson parish is thought over, the more inexcusable, dastardly, and unworthy of white men the whole proceeding appears. It does not have the first element of justification in it. Lynching in these Southern States—yes and lynching attended with very aggravated accompaniments of cruelty—has been far too common of late; and, indeed, it looks at times as if our boasted civilization and chivalry were degenerating into barbarism and mere savagery. It will have to be looked to by those in authority, and by that enlightened and reflecting section of the community who realize that every such deed as that in Jefferson parish, on Saturday night is a stab inflicted on the constituted social order, under which it cannot help but stagger. Society is not deeply endangered, everybody knows, by the murder of a white man by a negro, however black and however atrocious that murder may be; there are social forces lying around and ready at a moment's warning to start into active life, which may be trusted to right an isolated or, if we may so term it, sporadic, wrong of that sort. . . . The white people of the South owe it to themselves to stand up and stamp out this lynching business. They (the white people) are in uncontrolled and undisputed possession of the government of the Southern States; there is no power, no element anywhere to interfere with white rule. White rule is absolute and unchallenged. And what, then, are we to say of Southern white rule, if it cannot conduct the affairs of Government, of which it has absolute control, without these perpetually-recurring hangings and burnings, and the like, which produce a shudder even to hear of? Are the Southern whites incapable of self-rule? The white people of the South owe it to themselves, we say, to stamp out this lynching business, or they will themselves write down their civilization a failure.



## THE FARIBAUT PLAN.

Father Conroy, of Faribault, Minn., with the approval of Archbishop Ireland, on the 22d of October, 1891, transferred the parochial school-buildings under his care to the Board of Education. Father Conroy has recently refused to assent to the appointment of two Protestant teachers, and he has made the announcement that Catholics could "no longer consent to the assignment of two Protestant teachers to the old parochial school."

## The System Impracticable.

*Christian at Work (undenom.), New York.*—The failure seems to have been unavoidable, and the whole system impracticable; for it gives emphasis to the fact that while the theory of non-sectarian instruction imparted during school hours to Protestants and Catholics alike by Protestant and Catholic teachers is inviting and plausible, it is impracticable because of the resistance of the Catholic authorities to the exercise by the State Board of Education of its lawful discretion in the appointment of teachers. In other words, beyond a certain undefined limit Protestant teachers must not be appointed, even for imparting secular instruction. This being so, our Catholic friends have caused the downfall of the structure they had themselves raised.

## No Sectarian Qualifications.

*The Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis.), New York.*—Unless the country betrays its public-schools outright to the Catholics, or breaks up the system into sectarian bodies, there is but one thing to do, and that is to sustain the schools; to give the best applicants, without requiring a sectarian qualification, the places of teachers; allow nothing religious to be taught in or about the school-buildings, except on general principles, common to all. Then let those who do not like the public-schools send their children where they please, where an education up to the grade required in the public-schools is given, or teach them at home. A sect having usages so peculiar that it cannot conform to any general principle of popular education should not receive consideration with respect to taxes for its support, any more than the aristocrat who will not allow his children to mingle with the children of the common people.

## The Compromise Public-School.

*The Rev. A. E. Meyers, in The Christian Intelligence (Baptist), New York.*—The Compromise or so-called Faribault-Plan School is only a Parochial School very thinly disguised, and the Roman-Catholic-Parochial (or Compromise) School cannot be permitted to become a recognized American institution, no matter how amiable and estimable personally may be the ecclesiastics who father and foster it. I held that the inevitable *reductio ad absurdum* of the scheme is the equal and infeasible right which all sects of religionists alike (and of irreligionists, too), possess of demanding their several *pro rata* shares of the public-school moneys for their own parochial schools. If the Roman Catholics have a right to have their (sectarian) schools, taught exclusively by Roman Catholic teachers, supported by public taxation, the Methodists and the Lutherans, and every separate religious body in the Republic has the same right. The great danger of the present time is that the Faribault Plan shall be deemed a harmless scheme whereby all interests will be harmonized, discussion ended, and everybody made happy. It is only the more dangerous because it is less easily understood to be what it really is—the Roman-Catholic-Parochial School, as an arm of the Church, paid for by the taxpayers at large—a definite and effective union of Church and State.

## "MENDING OR ENDING."

The National Liberal Federation of England has issued a manifesto in reference to the defeat of the Home-Rule Bill in the House of Lords. This manifesto gets an importance and significance from the fact that the National Liberal Federation is the most powerful political organization in Great Britain. It is the authoritative representative of the Liberal Party. In the manifesto are these significant words:

"The question of mending or ending the House of Lords, which held a subordinate place in the New-castle Programme, may, before long, as Mr. Gladstone forecasted, displace for a while all other subjects of reform, and cry aloud for vigorous and unflinching treatment. If the House of Lords is faithful to its traditions and practices, it will capitulate; if it is not, we of the Liberal Party will enter in a fight, of the result of which we shall not be afraid."

## A Prompt Call to Action.

*The Irish World, New York.*—"If Lord Salisbury's threats are carried out," said Mr. Gladstone, "the House of Lords will raise up a question which will take precedence of every other question." . . . Lord Salisbury's threat has been carried out. He has got his irresponsible associates of the House of Legislators by right of birth to reject a measure of justice that the Irish Nation has been demanding for ninety-three years, that Great Britain has been discussing for seven years, that the majority of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland sanctioned at the polls twelve months ago, and that the people's Legislative Chamber, the House of Commons, passed by a substantial majority. . . . The consequence foretold by Mr. Gladstone is about to ensue. By its own action the House of Lords has raised the question of its own mending or ending, and the temper of the bulk of the Liberal Party is decidedly more disposed in the direction of ending than mending.

## Hereditary Rule.

*The Christian World, London.*—It remains now for the people of Great Britain to say whether they will be ruled in this high-handed fashion by an assembly of which two-thirds, if not four-fifths, are unknown by face to its own door-keepers, and who can never be dragged up from congenial sports except for the still dearer delight of spitting popular aspirations. . . . But there are many things less probable than that the rejection of Home Rule will prove the beginning of the end of hereditary rule.

## A Serious Revolution.

*The Churchman, New York.*—Nobody can doubt that the circular issued by the National Liberal Federation in England, is a very formidable document. The "ending" or even the "mending" of the House of Lords, in the sense of depriving it of its legislative veto, would be a serious revolution. Many of the peers may be no otherwise distinguished than by being their fathers' sons. But it is mere insult to speak of them as "invariably interposing their stupid bulk athwart the path of political progress." . . . Their effective number is being continually recruited from the ablest statesmen who have held high office in the Government and had long experience in the House of Commons; from the foremost lawyers; sometimes even from men of letters. The spiritual peers have been selected from a body of men second to none in learning and high character, by the constitutional advisers of the Crown, acting under a profound sense of responsibility both to the Nation and the Church. . . . It is only too possible that a popular agitation could be set going against the House of Lords—as it might against the Crown and the Church. But Englishmen, we hope and believe, have not yet lost all political wisdom.]

## Current Events.

Wednesday, September 20.

In the Senate, Mr. George, of Mississippi, speaks against the Repeal Bill and Mr. Gray, of Delaware, in favor of it. . . . In the House, the Elections Bill is reported and placed on the calendar. . . . In an attack on the jail at Roanoke by a mob which wanted to lynch a negro confined therein, the militia fire on the lynchers and kill several of them.

Admiral Mello, commander of the rebel Brazilian fleet, demands the surrender of Rio de Janeiro, threatening another bombardment if his demand is not immediately complied with. . . . At Hamburg there are two deaths from cholera and ten new cases.

Thursday, September 21.

In the Senate, Mr. Platt introduces a motion to establish closure in that body; the motion is discussed by Messrs. Platt and Lodge; Mr. White, of California, speaks against the Repeal Bill. . . . In the House, a resolution is adopted that the Federal Elections Bill be taken up on September 26th and considered until October 10th. . . . Robert Smith, the negro, an attempt to lynch whom was defeated on Wednesday, is taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. . . . There is another death from yellow-fever, and two new cases reported (making seventeen in all now under treatment), at Brunswick, Ga.

In the Argentine Republic, thirty Radical leaders are arrested on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the Government. . . . At Hamburg, there are three deaths from cholera and three new cases of the disease.

Friday, September 22.

An agreement for longer sessions of the Senate beginning with Monday, the 25th, is adopted; Senators Wolcott and Teller speak on the closure resolution, and Senators George, Hansbrough, and Stewart speak against the Repeal Bill; The House is in session but does nothing of importance. . . . Eleven persons are killed and a score injured in a collision on the Wabash Railroad in Indiana. . . . Three new cases of yellow-fever are reported at Brunswick, Ga.

The British Parliament adjourns until November 2. . . . There are nine new cases of cholera and two deaths at Hamburg; eight deaths from the disease occur at Brest and one in England.

Saturday, September 23.

In the Senate, the Platt closure resolution is discussed by Messrs. Turpie and Call; there is no debate on the Repeal Bill. . . . In the House, the Printing Bill is debated. . . . Secretary Carlisle denies a rumor circulating in London and Paris that the United States has made efforts to obtain a loan of \$50,000,000 gold in those cities.

Five Gladstonian members of Parliament furnish aid to the striking coal-miners, to enable them to keep up the contest. . . . At Hamburg, fourteen new cases of cholera and one death from the disease are reported. . . . There is a severe snowstorm in the North of England. . . . There is a report that the authorities at Rio de Janeiro are negotiating for peace with Admiral Mello, commander of the rebel fleet.

Sunday, September 24.

There is one death from yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., and two new cases. . . . At San Francisco a dynamite bomb is thrown among some non-union sailors, of whom two are killed and several others fatally injured.

At Barcelona, Spain, while troops are being reviewed, Anarchists throw two bombs at the Captain-General, Martinez de Campos; he was slightly injured; one soldier is killed and the Chief-of-Staff and five soldiers are wounded. . . . At Bruenn, Austria, eighty-eight alleged Anarchists are arrested.

Monday, September 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart makes a personal attack upon Mr. Cleveland, ridiculing the President and his knowledge of economics; Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, speak against the Repeal Bill. . . . The House meets, and adjourns for want of a quorum. . . . There are five new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga.

In the Argentine Republic, the City of Rosario is captured by the insurgents, and the National troops are forced to retreat. . . . A Russian steamer, the *Alphonso Zevache*, is burned, and sixty lives are lost. . . . A formidable Anarchist plot is discovered by the Austrian police, and many arrests are made. . . . It is announced that Prince Bismarck is suffering from loss of appetite, and may have to remain in Kissingen all winter.

Tuesday, September 26.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, accuses President Cleveland of using the Federal patronage to influence legislation. . . . In the House, debate begins on the Tucker Bill, providing for the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws. . . . Two new cases of yellow-fever at Brunswick, Ga., with one death from the disease. . . . The Odd-Fellows have a day at the World's Fair, and 30,000 of them are present.

It is announced, that one fort still holds out against the bombardment by the rebel fleet of Rio de Janeiro. . . . The people of St. Paul's, a suburb of Hamburg, refuse to allow investigations by a sanitary corps, in attacking which they kill a policeman. There are five new cases of cholera at Hamburg with one death from it. . . . Prince Bismarck is reported to be extremely weak, and, although he is convalescing, there are fears of a relapse.



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## The American Temperance Life Insurance Association

to transfer to its membership all members in good standing in The Total Abstinence Company of Chicago, it may interest you to know that on a single recent day we transferred to the books of The American Temperance Company OVER FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of insurance of former members of the Total Abstinence Company.

This is the record of a single day taken at random. It shows the course which a large number are taking. We want your membership and your influence. To that end we

### MAKE YOU THIS OFFER:

Members of the Total Abstinence Company of Chicago will be accepted on the basis of their original application, and without a medical re-examination. The Membership Fee, which is usually charged upon entering, **WILL ALSO BE REMITTED**, so that your insurance is

### ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST FOR 30 DAYS.

For transfer blanks and other information, address, at once.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

FRANK DELANO, Pres't.

187 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GEO. E. GODWARD, Sec'y.